Second Edition

Newport Daily News.

Second Edition

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Solid oak frames, built to last, reversible red or green plush cushion, castered, complete, at $4.50

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Finished in mahogany, highly polished, strongly constructed, stylish high back, reduced to $4.50

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[M]AINE SWEEPS [P]ROUDLY TO DOCK.

[Fir]st Ship Completes Globe [C]ircuit at Portsmouth.

[Ala]bama, Her Companion, Expected at New York Tuesday.

[PORTS]MOUTH, N. H., Oct. 19.—The [...] fleet ships' far-flung skirm[ish]ers reached home waters today. [...] Maine gently slid alongside [...] the Portsmouth navy yard [...] completed the circumnavigation of [...] days out from Hampton [...] thousand miles [...] the opposite side of the [...] her consorts in the harbor [...] [illegible] with the Alabama, [...] ahead, leaving the fleet at [...] June's last, and, steam[ing] [...] waters and saluting [...] many other nations, finally [...] the task of showing the [...] earth that American [...] capable of doing long [...] work and still remaining in [...] condition. The Alabama is [...] on New York tomorrow, [...] probably off Nantucket. [...] will remain at Portsmouth [...] still further demon[strate] [...] condition by going on the [...] station as the flagship [...] two, following which [...] out of commission, after [...] of arduous service. [...] the home stretch from [...] to Portsmouth was without [...] The Maine kept up the speed [...] knots an hour main[taining] [...] battleship fleet in its [...] to port since leaving [...] Roads last December. The

[Cont]inued on Ninth Page.

AS FURIOUS AS BEFORE.

Heavy Winds Pick Up Central Adirondacks Forest Fires.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Heavy winds in the Central Adirondacks have picked up the fires which raged during the long drought, and are driving them on as furiously as before. The mill of the International Paper Company at Underwood is in the path of one fire.

BURNING IN THREE SECTIONS.

Forest Fires Lay Waste Over Twelve Square Miles of Chester, Mass.

CHESTER, Mass., Oct. 19.—Forest fires in three sections of this town had laid waste more than 12 square miles of woodland up to noon today. The principal fire, which has been fought for two or three days by the Boston & Albany railroad, was in the middle-field section of the town, and presented a front about two miles long. Another fire, on the summit of Round hill, had a front of two and one-half miles, and was burning south of the Chester station of the Boston & Albany road. The third fire was in the western part of the town, in the vicinity of the Melvin place, and threatened to destroy two dwellings and several barns. The smoke from the fires hung heavily over the surrounding country, and it was reported in Springfield, 20 miles distant, that the smoke was so thick as to limit the range of vision to less than 200 feet.

FIRE FOUGHT BY 75 MEN.

Nearly One Hundred Acres of Woodland at Worcester Burned.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 19.—Between 60 and 100 acres of heavily wooded pine land have been burned over by a forest fire which started yesterday on the west shore of the Holden reservoir. The fire has been fought by a band of about 75 men and early this afternoon was said to be under control.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets Renovated and Cleaned

[By] the best skilled artist weavers in the country, at [mu]ch lower prices than elsewhere, with much more [sati]sfactory work.

We also STORE RUGS for the winter.

[T]HE KAZANJIAN CO., Kazanjian Building.
Telephone 1011.

DATES CANCELLED IN CONNECTICUT.

Must Conserve Voice and Strength for New York.

Taft Talks to Newark Crowds of Corporation Control.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 19.—The necessity of William H. Taft conserving his voice and strength for the final effort of the campaign in New York state was given by Chairman Hitchcock today as Mr. Taft's reason for cancelling his speaking dates in Connecticut. While it had been considered as desirable that the candidate should speak in Connecticut, said Mr. Hitchcock, it is now regarded as far more important that he be in the best possible condition for the strenuous closing week in New York state.

Mr. Taft arrived early this morning on the first stage of a day of campaigning to embrace three states. The special train which brought Mr. Taft and his party from Washington was half an hour late, but a crowd of 2,000 persons who had gathered at the station early remained until the candidate arrived, and gave him an enthusiastic greeting. Among those who greeted Mr. Taft were Former Governor Franklin Murphy, Chairman Hitchcock of the Republican national committee, Governor Fort, Senator Everett Colby and others. After breakfast he was driven to Blaney's theatre, where he addressed a large gathering, although the hour was early for a political rally. Mr. Taft expressed himself as feeling fully equal to the day's program which included speeches at Trenton, N. J.; Wilmington, Del. and to conclude with a monster meeting in Baltimore tonight.

The theatre was filled, and many persons, unable to gain admittance, had been turned away before Mr. Taft, accompanied by Chairman Hitchcock, reached there. Judge Taft reviewed the record of the Republican party, and followed with a discussion of corporation control, comparing what had been done by President Roosevelt with Bryan's proposition "to destroy every corporation." Mr. Bryan's plan, said Mr. Taft, would result, not only in destroying the trusts, but would also destroy independent competition. Judge Taft declared that every theory Mr. Bryan had advocated had sooner or later been shown to be fallacious. This is illustrated, he said, by the Oklahoma constitution, which is "a perfect zoological garden of Bryanesque panaceas."

DELIVERED IN FULL.

Taft Gives Labor Speech to Large Audiences in New Brunswick, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 19.—Mr. Taft's speech on labor, which includes his position on the decisions he rendered while on the bench, was delivered in full here today before an audience which filled the largest hall in the city. William H. Fairless of Virginia was addressing the meeting when the candidate arrived. Just as Mr. Taft took his place on the stage some one in the audience shouted: "How about Foraker?"

"When it was known that he was connected with the Standard Oil," replied Mr. Fairless, "that man there (pointing directly to Mr. Taft) would not have him on the platform with him."

The response provoked a storm of applause, which continued as Mr. Taft was introduced by Governor Fort. During his speech Mr. Taft made no reference to the Foraker incident.

TAFT'S PROGRAM EXTENSIVE.

Expects to Complete Strenuous Work with Little Inconvenience.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Before leaving Washington early today Judge Taft discussed the future demands of the campaign with interest, saying that, while the program mapped out for him is extensive, he hopes to be able to complete the work by conserving his voice as well as he may. His itinerary for today covers New Jersey and Delaware, ending with a meeting in Baltimore tonight, at which Attorney General Bonaparte will preside. During the day Mr. Taft spoke at Newark, Trenton and Wilmington, with shorter addresses planned for several smaller places on the line of travel. Tuesday will be devoted to Maryland and West Virginia, beginning with a speech in the early morning at Cumberland, in western Maryland, and closing the day's work with a speech at Parkersburg, W. Va., in the evening. Tuesday night Mr. Taft will spend in traveling to his home in Cincinnati, where Wednesday will be given over to complete relaxation. The last three days of the week will be devoted to a whirlwind dash through Indiana, in company with Vice President Fairbanks, Senator Beveridge and other leading Indiana Republicans. The last week of the campaign will be given to New York, and the last speeches will be made in Cleveland and Youngstown, Ohio, on Mr. Taft's way home, the day before election.

Dr. J. J. Richardson, the Washington throat specialist, has accompanied Taft throughout the campaign. When asked regarding the condition of his distinguished patient, the doctor replied that his general health had remained good throughout, and said that, while he had had considerable difficulty with his throat, it was no worse than when he started, and there was every reason to believe he would be able to complete the strenuous work of the campaign with comparatively little inconvenience. He admitted that there had been times when conditions had been far from good, but he congratulated himself and his patient on the fact that he had not missed a single engagement to speak.

In addition to Dr. Richardson, Mr. Taft's party consisted of former Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, United States Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, Judge H. G. Stone of Chicago, James T. Williams, representing the Republican national committee, and Colonel Daniel Ransdell, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, who is the executive officer of the excursion. Secretary Shaw has been on the train for several days, but left it here.

During the four weeks of the tour already elapsed Mr. Taft has made 254 speeches.

MRS. HAINS'S REQUESTS DENIED.

Captain Cannot Pay Her Alimony or Counsel Fees.

Makes Affidavit in Reply to Husband's Divorce Suit.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19. The application of Mrs. Claudia L. Hains for alimony and counsel fees to defend a suit for divorce brought by Captain Peter C. Hains, U. S. A., who is held for killing William E. Annis, was denied by Justice Carr in Brooklyn today. Mrs. Hains's request that she be granted the custody of her children was also denied. Annis was named as co-respondent in Captain Hains's suit for divorce.

Justice Carr said that Captain Hains has no means from which to pay either alimony or counsel fees, as his salary has been suspended since his imprisonment, and his own small means are needed for his own defense. The court also gave as a reason that Mrs. Hains is in a comfortable home with her parents in Massachusetts. "As to the custody of the children," said Judge Carr, "a similar embarrassment exists. The children are with the father's parents outside this state, and the defendant has no home in this state, and declares that if she gets possession of the children she will take them to Massachusetts. I feel it inadvisable at this moment to disturb the situation."

Mrs. Hains was given permission to renew her application if the conditions change enough to warrant it.

Mrs. Hains's affidavit in reply to her husband's divorce suit was made public today. In it she declared that when Captain Hains returned from San Francisco to Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, May 29 last, he accused her of intimacy with William E. Annis, basing his allegation on a letter which Captain Hains said he had received from his brother, T. Jenkins Hains. Mrs. Hains denied the accusation, and at her suggestion Captain Hains invited Annis to their home, after which all three went to Coney Island in Annis's automobile. After they returned, Mrs. Hains avers, the captain and Annis sat up until 3 o'clock in the morning, drinking and smoking, and seemed very friendly. She declares Captain Hains did not show his brother's letter to Annis, or ask him to explain the charges.

On the following day, Mrs. Hains said, her husband went to call on his father, P. C. Hains. He returned at 2 o'clock in the morning June 1, pulled her out of bed and again accused her of having relations with Annis, and threatened to shoot her. General Hains called that day, Mrs. Hains asserted, and, upon hearing the captain's accusations, said he would shoot Annis on sight. Later that day Captain Hain's brother called with a lawyer, and asked her a lot of questions, while she was dazed. At the solicitation of T. Jenkins Hains, Mrs. Hains said, she took a drink of whiskey, and then, at her husband's order, signed a paper which was not read to her. This, she believes, was the confession which they say she made.

That night the post surgeon and a number of friends came and treated her for a wound over the eye, which Mrs. Hains said she received from the captain. Early the following morning Captain Hains and his brother entered and, with a pistol, drove them out. "My husband told me," Mrs. Hains declared, "that I would have to get out of the house the next day, and if my mother would not take me I should go and live with Annis. As my husband dropped his pistol to the floor his brother said: 'Save that for the other party.'"

Continuing, Mrs. Hains denied that she had been guilty of any impropriety with Annis, and concluded: "I believe that my husband's act and the charges which he has made against me have been prompted by his brother, T. Jenkins Hains, who threatened to injure me for refusing his advances, going so far as to enter my room. I repulsed him, and he declared he would be revenged."

CROKER CONTRIBUTES.

Cables $1,000 the National Democratic Campaign and $500 for the State.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A cablegram from Richard Croker of Dublin, Ireland, subscribing $1,000 to the national Democratic campaign fund and $500 for the state campaign in behalf of Lewis S. Chanler was today received by Herman Ridder, treasurer of the national committee.

LICENSE SYSTEM SUBSTITUTED.

China Abandons Monopoly of Opium Selling Business.

PEKIN, Oct 19.—An edict was issued by the throne today which sets forth that the government has abandoned its monopoly of the opium selling business. The license system is substituted.

NOTE FOR MULAI HAFID.

Conditions Set Forth Governing His Recognition as Sultan.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The French and Spanish ambassadors today handed to Foreign Secretary Von Schoen the draft of a note to be presented by the diplomatic corps at Tangier to Mulai Hafid, in which are set forth the conditions which are to govern his recognition as sultan of Morocco.

LUGANO INDIGNANT.

Statue of George Washington Removed from Monument, and Disappears.

LUGANO, Switzerland, Oct. 19.—During last night a statue of George Washington was removed from the top of a monument on the quay here, and it is believed it was thrown into the lake by rowdies. The inhabitants of the town are indignant at the outrage. The statue was made in 1851 for the country home of an American resident. Subsequently it was purchased by the municipality.

NEVER SUCH A RECEPTION BEFORE.

Officers Pass Through Miles of Red, White and Blue.

Americans' Trip to Tokio, One Long Continual Greeting.

TOKIO, Oct. 19.—Monday morning broke calm and beautiful over Yokohama bay, the harbor being bathed in brilliant sunshine, which threw into strong relief the glistening white sides of the American battleships, where they lay at anchor beside the darker Japanese fleet.

The first item in the reception to the Americans was the departure of Rear Admiral Sperry and the admirals and captains of the fleet for Tokio. They were driven to the station in carriages, elaborately decorated with flowers, where they entered a special train at 9 o'clock. Along the whole 18 miles of the way to Tokio there was a continual greeting to the Americans, and the trip was one long procession through a lane of waving flags.

At Tokio the train was met by a committee composed of representatives of every department of the government. Secretary Jay of the American embassy and the entire legation staff were also on board. After the exchange of formal greetings on the station platform a procession was formed, and then came a great surprise, when the band struck up the national hymn and 10,000 school children, massed in chorus, sang the words of the hymn in English. After 15 minutes of singing the band stopped and the leader stepped out and 10,000 voices cheered again, giving the American cheer three times and a tiger.

The American officers were then conducted to carriages in waiting, and the work of the day was begun. The admirals of the fleet were driven to the Shiba Palace in imperial carriages. The 27 captains and commanders were taken to the Imperial Hotel. The streets were literally packed with madly cheering crowds. The effect of the waving of flags resembled a sea of red, white and blue.

The admirals received official calls this morning and returned them, after which they called on Ambassador O'Brien and had an informal luncheon. This was followed by two garden parties, one at the American embassy and the other at the residence of Baron Iwasaki. A dinner was given by the American ambassador tonight at the Imperial Hotel.

In proposing the health of Admiral Sperry and his officers, Ambassador O'Brien said he desired to extend his welcome and greeting to everybody present, and especially to the brave and tried officers of the Japanese navy sitting this evening side by side and joining in fraternal comradeship with the Americans.

Admiral Sperry responded, and expressed the appreciation of himself and his officers for the reception extended to them in Japan.

The audience with the Emperor and Empress of Japan will take place tomorrow. It will be followed by a luncheon at the imperial palace to the admirals and the captains of the fleet. It is understood that Admiral Sperry is the bearer of a special message from President Roosevelt to the Emperor of Japan.

Tokio and Yokohama tonight are ablaze with illuminations.

One thousand sailors from the fleet will be brought on special trains daily to Tokio, where every form of entertainment will be provided for them.

The American naval officers say that their reception exceeds any they have experienced on their long cruise, but the Japanese say the reception has hardly begun.

LATEST NAVAL NEWS.

Orders to Officers and Movements of Vessels Reported.

(Special Despatch to the News)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19. The following orders to officers were announced by the Navy Department today:

Captain S. W. B. Diehl, detached from the command of the Idaho and ordered home and to wait orders.

Captain J. M. Helm, detached from duty as naval secretary of the lighthouse board and ordered to command the Idaho.

Commander H. T. Mayo, ordered to duty as naval secretary of the lighthouse board.

Naval Constructor F. B. Zahm, ordered to duty at Schenectady, N. Y.

G. A. Riker, appointed acting assistant surgeon from October 16, and ordered to the naval medical school at Washington.

The following movements of naval vessels were reported today to the department:

Arrived—Sioux and Vero at Boston, Thornton at Annapolis, North Carolina at Norfolk. Atlantic battleship fleet and Yankton at Yokohama, Tennessee, California, Washington, Solace, Hopkins, Whipple and Truxton at Honolulu.

Sailed Davis, Farragut, Goldsborough and Rowan, from San Salito for San Diego; Choctaw, from Washington for Norfolk; Salem, from Boston for New York; Justin, from San Francisco for San Diego.

Lord.

STEAMERS REPORTED.

SIASCONSET, Mass., Oct. 19.—Steamer Kroonland, Antwerp for New York, was 323 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8 a. m.; will dock about 8 a. m. Tuesday.

CAPE RACE, New Foundland, Oct. 19. Steamer Teutonic, Southampton for New York, was 1,023 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8 a. m.; will dock about 8 a. m. Thursday.

SIASCONSET, Mass., Oct. 19.—Steamer Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen for New York, was 278 miles east of Sandy Hook at 11 a. m.; will dock about 2 p. m. Tuesday.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Oct. 18, Columbia, from Glasgow.

New York, Oct. 19, Nieuw Amsterdam, from Rotterdam.

Boston, Oct. 19, Republic, from Liverpool.

FALL WOOLENS
—FOR—
MEN'S WEAR.
A. B. Commerford,
218 Thames Street.

COTTAGE
On Second Street.
Seven rooms, bath, steam heat, concrete basement, gas and set tubs, hard wood floors.
$4,000.
Wm. E. Brightman,
Cor. Spring & Franklin Sts.
Phone 5.

MONTENEGRINS AND AUSTRIANS CLASH.

Consul's Guard Has Skirmish with Mob at Antivari.

British Ship with Ammunition for Montenegro Arrested.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—According to the Vienna correspondent of the Tageblatt, there has been a skirmish between an Austrian naval guard and a mob of Montenegrins at Antivari. The correspondent says:

"It is reported here from Antivari that a crowd of Montenegrins threatened the Austrian consul. A guard for the protection of the consul was sent ashore from Austrian warships, two cruisers and a torpedo boat. The guard had a desultory skirmish with the mob, which lasted several hours."

"An Austrian torpedo boat," cables the Buda-pesth correspondent of the Tageblatt, "has arrested a British steamer near Cattaro, on the Bay of Antivari, laden with arms and ammunition destined for Montenegro."

AMERICA MAY COME TO AID.

Russia and England Fail to Raise Tschaikovsky's $25,000 Bail.

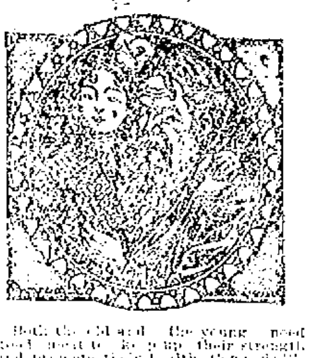
ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 19.—The attempts made in Russia and England to raise the $25,000 bail demanded by the Russian government for the release of Nicholas Tschaikovsky, the Russian patriot who is in the central political prison, have been fruitless, only half the amount having been raised. It has been suggested here that Tschaikovsky's friends in America might come to his assistance.

New York Forest Fires as Dangerous as Ever.

NORTH CREEK, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The forest fire conditions in this locality have suddenly grown serious, and the danger appears to be as great as at any time in September.

Fresh-Killed
TEAL DUCKS.
FRESH
Squabs,
Broiling and Roasting Chicks
MARLBOROUGH MARKET,
H. H. BARKER, PROP.

George E. Vernon & Co.,
Manufacturers of
Fine Furniture,
—AND—
Interior Decorators
91 John Street,
NEWPORT, R. I.



Both the old and the young need good meat to keep up their strength and promote their health. Coggeshall's meats are the best that the leading wholesale markets can furnish.
Why not buy at Coggeshall's, where everything is "best quality."
F. B. Coggeshall,
2 Washington Square.

THE BEE HIVE.

The New Fall and Winter SUITS, COATS AND SKIRTS Are Here in Profusion.

Their viewing is worth a special trip to our store—if you are interested in the new—if you delight in the fashionable, beautiful and becoming—or if you appreciate excellent garment values, then come to this store.

Suits of heavy cloth, in pretty mixtures, coat 34-inch length, value $16.50, special price $12.75.

Suits of all-wool cheviot, coat interlined and 36-inch length, in all leading colors, value $17.50, special price $14.50.

Suits of good quality broadcloth, also of self stripe cheviot, a very stylish, serviceable and warm winter suit, all colors, value $21, special price $17.50.

Suits of extra quality worsted cloth, coat 36 inches long, lined with guaranteed satin, value $23.50, special price $19.50.

High-class Novelty Suits, "Directoire" effects, made of imported cloth, values $35 to $45, special prices $29.50 to $37.50.

Coats, full length, of Kersey cloth, value $7.50, special $5.75.

Coats of black broadcloth, kersey and fancy mixtures, various new designs, value $15, special price $12.50.

Dresses or Costumes of wool cloth, very prettily made, value $10, special price $7.95.

Dresses of all-wool cloth, nicely trimmed and lace yoke, special price $13.50.

Children's Coats, a big variety of choice styles to choose from, all at special low prices.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO BUY GARMENTS THIS WEEK.

Beginning tomorrow, Tuesday morning, until Saturday evening, we will give a pair of our regular $1 gloves, either in kid, cape or silk, with any suit or coat bought for cash, from ten dollars or up. The color or size of gloves of your own choosing.

HESS-LEYS CO.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Flying Through the Air a Favorite Sport with Daring Women.

Automobile Driving Tame, Since Introduction of Aeroplane—Some Ardent Devotees.

[Washington Star.]

Woman's love of daring is now finding its favorite indulgence in aerial navigation.

Swimming, boating, automobiling, all these have become tame in the esteem of the modern daughter of Eve, who is never so happy as when she is defying the laws of safety.

The transit of the air, a new science, a new sensation, gives her just the joy she needs, and the thrill of dangling from the swaying wicker basket at the end of a huge gas bag is the last word in enjoyment. In fact, the fair aeronaut has not stopped at ballooning. She has even advanced a step farther in her enjoyment of man's newest means of transit. She has even essayed the aeroplane, on which experts are now working in hope of producing a practical means by which mankind and womankind may emulate the flight of the birds, and give the final laugh to specific gravity.

Only a few days ago Mme. Therese Peltier, a young sculptress of merit, gained herself the distinction of being the first woman to master the aeroplane.

She made her first flight, with M. Delagrange, on the Military Square at Turin, and after having been up with him for several minutes, essayed to make an ascent alone. She did not go very far up, and the flight lasted for two minutes, but even at this short duration it was enough to establish a record, and to show that for every forward advance man makes in the great problem of aerial navigation he will find some woman close behind and ready to do likewise.

Mrs. Henry Farman, wife of the distinguished French navigator, who recently, accompanied by his spouse, spent some time in this country, is a woman who has figured in a number of noted flights.

Although she is rich and was brought up in London, no one would ever think so, for she has been transformed by a 10-year residence in Paris, and speaks French like a native.

She has been up many times in balloons, but was only recently for the first time allowed to make a trial of the flying machine and was so elated over her success that she has been promised a chance to repeat it in the near future.

In a number of cities clubs of women aeronauts are being formed and the ambition of all their members is to go one step further in daring than the sister members. For once it is not American women who have led the way in this mania for ballooning.

A French woman, Mme. du Gast, a most noted sportswoman, and who is a hunter and great automobilist, and who became famous when she was kidnapped in Morocco, set the example in devotion to aeronauts as the most diverting of sports.

The Aero Club of France leads the way in the science of navigating the air, and naturally those women who are lucky enough to live in the French capital and to have an acquaintanceship with the members have something of a start on their sisters in other parts of the world.

Ballooning has become so common in Paris that it is nothing out of the ordinary for a French gentleman who wants to entertain to phone to his friends, order a balloon, have a hamper made up and take the party for a cloudland journey far from the heat and noise of the city.

The Aero Club has a large park for the tethering and filling of balloons, and a member is much sought after by women who want the novel joys of being entertained on rides through the clouds.

Among the first American women who were permitted to go up as guests of the club were Mrs. Newbold Edgar and Mrs. Courtland Bishop.

Without showing the least sign of concern they went up in the air far above Paris, and reveled in the joys of that which is said to outclass every form of riding for luxurious comfort.

Both became so enthusiastic that on their return to the United States they immediately took the place of women pioneers of the sport in Uncle Sam's realm.

Mr. Courtland Bishop resides near Pittsfield, Mass. Mrs. Bishop persuaded him to take an interest in the new sport, and as a result Pittsfield has become a sort of a centre for American ballooning, and Mrs Bishop and Mrs. Edgar have now made so many ascents that they are veterans, and no longer can take fright no matter how much a balloon may tilt.

Mrs James Brown Potter, the famous actress; Mrs. James Brown Lord, Miss Ada de Acosta and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds are other American women who learned the joys of ballooning as guests of Frenchmen.

Mrs. Newbold Edgar claims the record. In a ballooning sense she says she has been up in the air more times than any American woman, but it is said that she will have some trouble in showing more ascents than have been marked up to the credit of Mrs. Julian P. Thomas.

But the French woman is not content now merely to go along as the guest of some member of the club or to make an ascent with the balloon under control of some professional pilot.

Now the great ambition of the gentler sex is to operate the balloon themselves. Mme. Burnof and Mlle. Gache were the first women to succeed in actually making such a trip.

It was with deep trepidation and not until after the operation of the balloon was demonstrated to them many times, that they were allowed to rise above an awestricken crowd in Paris and start a journey that lasted four hours. It was too uneventful a trip, the two frail aeronauts said, to merit any special mention. They got up all right, the balloon acted properly, the winds were uniformly kind, and they made a flawless descent.

The daughter of the Count von Zeppelin, whose experiments in the development of the airship have been a matter of so much public interest, has made ascents with her father in the famous airship that was recently burned up. She has become ambitious to go up alone and it is said that she has so well persuaded her father that he will permit her to make a trial when he is convinced that the airship on which he is now working is going to be a success.

Ranleigh, England sees many balloon races, and fashionable women are not only enthusiastic spectators but some of them have actually been passengers in some of these races.

Philadelphia has a woman's ballooning club, with a membership of [illegible]

Miss Ada de Acosta is one of the few women who have ever had the privilege of making an ascent with Santos-Dumont, the noted French expert. First they went up together. Then an experimental trip was made with the airship fastened by a long guy rope in the hands of the inventor. Thus Miss de Acosta went up alone, and took a short ride.

Mrs. Julian P. Thomas has attracted much attention by her pluck. She has known most of the thrilling experiences that fall to the lot of the aeronaut. About the only thing that has not happened to her is to be killed. She has known what it is to have the balloon bumping along close to chimneys, steeples and roof-tops, without any means of getting higher and putting an end to the peril. She has been in peril innumerable times, but the fascination is so great that every time Dr. Thomas decides on an ascent she wants to go with him and generally has her way.

Mrs. C. S. Rolls of England, wife of the daring automobile driver, has also made a number of thrilling ascents.

Mrs. George E. Heaton went a little farther than these women, for she assisted her husband in building an airship, and just as soon as his tests are completed she is going to show her confidence in the production of their skill by taking a trip in it alone.

When aerial navigation finally gets here right, it won't be any trouble to persuade women to become devotees.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular Correspondence to the News.]

Mr. Franklin Porter read the service and a sermon by Rev. Alexander McCheon, at St. Paul's Church, Sunday.

The funeral of Lieutenant Harold S. Peirce took place in St. Stephen's Church Providence, this afternoon.

Miss Ruth Lawton, who has been guest of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Brown, returned to her home in Newport Sunday afternoon.

Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Conway entertained Sunday Miss Susan Manchester, Mrs. William H. Gifford and Mrs. Clara E. Dennis.

Mrs. N. Horace Peckham has returned from Worcester.

Mr. Frank Sheean of Glen street is very ill.

Mrs. Josephine Soules, who spent the summer here, has gone to Utica, where she expects to spend the winter.

Bishop McVickar will preach at St. Paul's next Sunday.

Mr. William Walker of Providence and Miss Emma Pickup of Fall River have been guests this week of Mrs Alphonso Davol.

Although the caucus is over, the political pot is still brewing.

Miss Myrtle Sherman gave a Halloween party Friday evening. Dancing finished the festivities.

Mr. William J. Brown, who with his wife and daughter, Miss Elsie, started for California September 8, has decided to make his home there and has purchased a farm, with buildings, of 40 acres, in Thelma, Riverside County. Ten acres are in grapes and quite a number in alfalfa. Mr. William H. Butler, who went at the same time, has purchased a farm of 20 acres, with buildings. Mr. Butler is located two miles from the railway station and Mr. Brown one mile farther to the west of Mr. Butler.

BIRDS KILLED BY SHOT THEY PICKED UP.

While investigating the decrease of wild fowl, I have learned that a good many wild ducks seem to succumb to disease. Along the St. Lawrence and in some parts of the Northwest, unwounded birds are found lying dead in the marshes or washed up along the shores. A peculiar explanation of this condition is suggested by Mr. J. H. Bowles, who writes in the "Auk" of his examination of ducks picked up on the Misqually flats at Puget Sound. He dissected ducks that were found unwounded, but emaciated and dying or dead and found their stomachs filled with shot, and the lining of the stomach and intestines nearly destroyed apparently by lead poisoning. His theory is that, as tons of shot have been fired at the birds on these flats the ducks find shot and pick them up, instead of sand or gravel, to grind the food in their stomachs, and as the lead wears away in the digestive process, the birds contract lead poisoning and so die a lingering death.

It is unsafe to base a conclusion on a single observation of this sort; but now comes Mr. W. L. McAtee of the United States Biological Survey who says that a similar condition has been noted among the canvasback ducks at Lake Surprise, Texas; that 40 shots have been found in a single stomach and that most birds thus affected die, although it is believed that some recover. Those ducks that secure a great part of their food by sifting mud through their bills are probably the greatest sufferers, as they are most likely to pick up shot from the bottom. Thus blunderers with a gun, who waste their ammunition, may add their quota to the annual slaughter, and supply another of the many unfavorable conditions against which our wild fowl have to contend.

HAIRS AND FEATHERS.

[St. Nicholas.]

Should you be questioned as to whether you are familiar with hairs and feathers you would probably be indignant at the suggestion of your ignorance concerning such common things. "Certainly I know hairs and feathers. Don't we see them wherever there are cats or birds or chickens? What is there unusual about such common things that you should ask? Of course I know hairs and feathers! The idea!"

I thought that I knew hairs and feathers, too, once upon a time, until one day my pocket lens opened my eyes to the existence of a world of strange and wonderful shapes among those common things and gave quite a shock to my "comfortable self-conceit." Indeed, is it not owing to this very so-called "commonness" that we usually disregard them as undeserving of notice?

Hairs are found on almost everything that grows, and, if we may so call the fine fibers of asbestos, they even invade the mineral world. From a piece of mineral asbestos quarried from the earth and looking like a stone with a satiny fracture, the silken fibers can be rubbed with the finger till the lump is worn away.

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MILL WORK

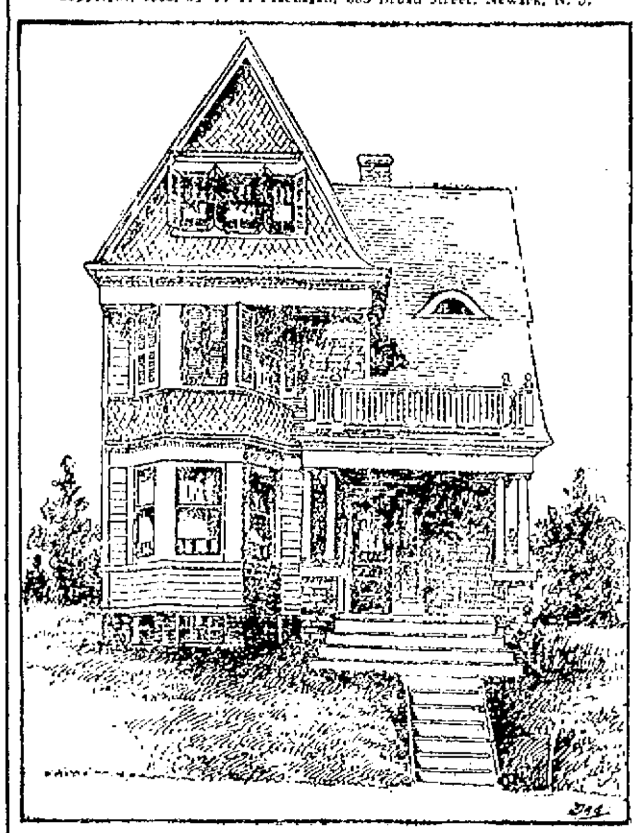
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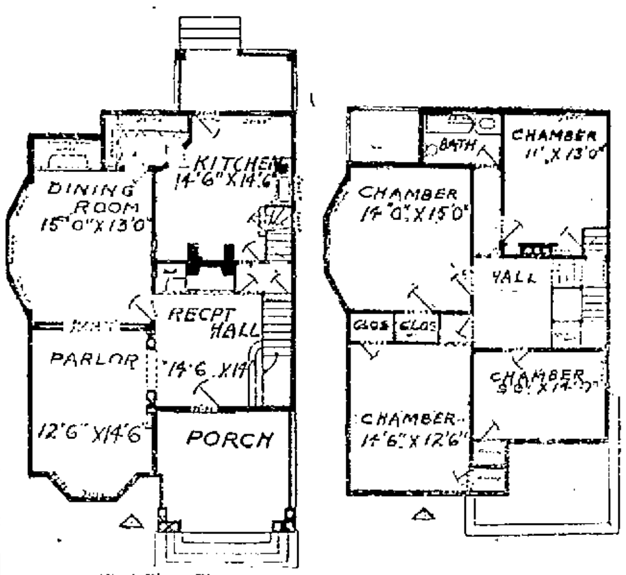
Office and Mill 4 Sherman St.

AN EIGHT-ROOM DWELLING.

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PERSPECTIVE VIEW.



First Floor Plan. Second Floor Plan.

This eight-room dwelling is remarkable for its many little conveniences. The parlor is finished in white enamel and the remainder of the first floor in hard wood. The second floor contains four bedroom and bath while there are two finished rooms in the attic. The cellar contains a well appointed laundry and furnace room. The second floor and attic are in cypress.

P. T. Maclagan.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL.

At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania 12, Brown 0

At West Point—Yale 6, West Point 0.

At Cambridge—Harvard 44, Springfield Training School 0.

At Ithaca—Cornell 9, Colgate 0.

At Princeton—Princeton 10, Virginia Polytechnic 4.

At Annapolis—Naval Academy 16, Lehigh 0.

At Rochester—Syracuse 20, Rochester 12

At Portland—Holy Cross 12, Bowdoin 0.

At Medford—Amherst 6, Tufts 5.

At Orono—Maine 6, New Hampshire 4.

At Williamstown—Williams 6, Dartmouth 6.

At Middletown—Wesleyan 16, Stevens 0.

At Andover—Andover 6, Princeton Freshmen 4.

At Exeter—Harvard Freshmen 6, Exeter 6.

At Hartford—Trinity 16, New York College 4.

A WORLD EXECUTIVE.

The reported declaration by Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, in Boston recently, that within a few years Theodore Roosevelt would be "President of the World," has called forth a letter to Dr. Crafts from William O. McDowell, acting executive of the League of Peace, asking that the Reform Bureau co-operate with the league in its work of bringing about the selection of a world executive. Mr. McDowell says:

"The time has come and plans are well under way for the election of an executive with the title of 'The Peacemaker' by an electoral college composed of the intellectual leaders of the world, something like 100,000 voters. I note your advocacy of Theodore Roosevelt as the next elected head of the executive department, or, as you designate it, 'President of the World.' So far as I can judge the members of the electoral college, in determining their ballot, will doubtless look to America. In the writer's opinion the vote cast for citizens of the United States will be divided among Andrew Carnegie, Theodore Roosevelt and the defeated candidate for the Presidency of the United States, whether it shall be Mr. Bryan or Mr. Taft."

WATER

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlborough street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

6-5-4.

Before setting up your stoves, give them a coat of 6-5-4 which produces a lustrous black. Apply with a brush; shines itself, no rubbing required.

Just received a line of

Cobbling Outfits, Leather Shoe Stands, Shoe Stretchers, etc.
Jig Saws and Blades in Stock.

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Vulcanizing and Re-covering.

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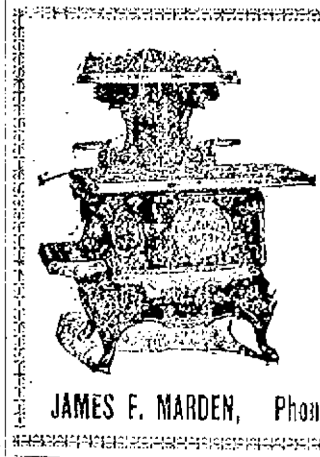
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NEWPORT ENGINEERING WORKS, 359-365 THAMES STREET.

Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus,
Narcissus, Oxalis, Snowdrops.

Be sure and plant some fall bulbs when your flower beds are cleared for the winter. The expense is small for the amount of flowers you will enjoy early in the spring.

F. L. ZIEGLER, 18 Broadway.



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EASTER LILIES,
CHINESE SACRED LILIES.

Wm. B. Scott & Co.

Mr. E. T. Bosworth, Gould street, won the paint.

DON'T OVERSLEEP,

Buy one of our guaranteed Alarm Clocks. All prices from $1 to $3. See our SPECIAL CLOCK in mission style case. This clock has intermittent alarm and is an ornament, and is warranted. Only $2.

"PRISCO" LANTERNS.

These are the strongest and best made lanterns on the market; all styles for stable and driving, etc., from 50c.

For this week a few FOLDING STAND IRONING BOARDS, extra heavy and strong, regular price $1.50, for this week $1 each.

DOG COLLARS.

A large stock at bargain prices to close.

Dog Chains, Leads, Brushes and Combs, etc.
Spratt's Dog and Puppy Bread.

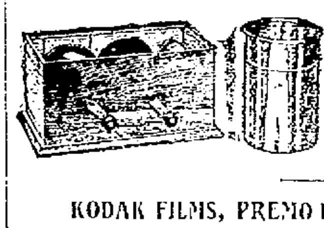
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220473	220578	220621	220770	220882	220887

Weekly number 220513.

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BOTH GOOD.

"The Richest Girl" and "The Devil" the Only Bookings for the Opera House This Week.

Two sterling attractions are booked at the Opera House this week. Thursday evening Charles Frohman will present Marie Doro in the Gavault-Morton comedy, "The Richest Girl," and Saturday evening Henry W. Savage will offer one of his strong companies in an authorized version of the sensational Hungarian comedy, "The Devil," which has won fame in Europe and this country.

Direct from a triumphant engagement in Boston comes Marie Doro, now in her second season as a star under the direction of Charles Frohman, in a comedy by Gavault and Morton called "The Richest Girl." Miss Doro appeared in Boston first with this play, which, while written originally in French, has yet to be produced in Paris. The crowded houses during the four weeks of her stay in Boston and the quality of the audiences show sufficiently that both Miss Doro as a star and "The Richest Girl" as an



MARIE DORO IN "THE RICHEST GIRL."

evening's entertainment were decidedly agreeable. This comedy, frequently and frankly a farce, contains clever lines and amusing situations, while the company supporting Miss Doro is a strong one, with the popular young leading man, Orrin Johnson, especially engaged to assume the role opposite Miss Doro. Others in the cast are Louis Massen, Frederic Eric, Fred [illegible], Desmond Kelly, Beatrice Moreland and Anna Meredith.

"The Devil" is a satirical comedy written by Franz Molnar, the ablest dramatist of Hungary, and adapted into English for Mr. Savage by Oliver Herford, a well known writer of humor, author of "The Cynics' Calendar" and other volumes. Since the play's initial production, made at Buda-Pesth a little more than a year ago, it has swept over Europe with a triumph rarely paralleled in the history of the modern stage. Vienna, Rome, Paris, Buda-Pesth, Berlin, Florence and Brussels are a few of the great centres which have stamped "The Devil" with unqualified and enthusiastic approval, and New York, Philadelphia and Chicago have come into line with warmth, making as complete success in America by "The Devil" as presented by Mr. Savage as the original Hungarian version has accomplished abroad. The special cast organized by Mr. Savage is headed by W. L. Abingdon, an English actor whose portrayal of the fantastic Dr. Miller the name by which the devil is known—is a true example of [illegible]. Assistance of admirable quality is rendered by Edmund Elton, [illegible] Stevens, William J. Gross, [illegible] Leone Tucker, Dallas Cairnes, [illegible], Catherine Calhoun, Marjorie Shaw, Bertha Livingston and other well known players.

The attractions in Providence this week are Montgomery and Stone in "The Red Mill" and "The Minute Man" at the Providence Opera House, "The Devil" and other vaudeville at Keith's, "The Girl and the [illegible]" at the Empire and burlesque at the Imperial and Westminster.

The Boston theatres announce the [illegible] at Colonial, "The Soul Kiss;" [illegible] "The Girl Behind the Counter," Boston, "A Royal Family;" Castle Square, "Judah;" Park, "The [illegible]," Hollis Street, "The Round-[illegible]," "Fifty Miles from Boston," Keith's, Annette Kellerman, [illegible] Margaret Wycherly and [illegible] in vaudeville.

[illegible] announcements in New [illegible] as follows: William Gillette [illegible] at the Criterion, Edith [illegible] in "The Servant in [illegible]" at the Savoy, Mme. Ma-[illegible] "The Doll's House" at the [illegible] and "Little Nemo" at the [illegible].

WEST POINT'S AIM.

[Leland, in St. Nicholas.]

[illegible] of today had to learn a [illegible] more things than did his [illegible]. He is not merely [illegible] at the parade in smart [illegible] tight uniforms as of [illegible] go out on practice [illegible] campaign outfit; to [illegible] harness pack-mules; [illegible] up mountain [illegible] practice digging trenches [illegible] qualify at [illegible] topographical [illegible] the great ar-[illegible] with heavy guns at [illegible] first work out tactical [illegible] under arms—advance [illegible] and major tactical [illegible] practical work in [illegible] drills, field [illegible] signaling. [illegible] study he has had to [illegible] ordnance [illegible] engineer-[illegible] building [illegible] for existence [illegible] his studies are [illegible] the lines of the [illegible] schools [illegible] military requirements. Then he must learn to read and speak Spanish, besides acquiring a good knowledge of French and of technical drawing; he must know military and constitutional law well, and something about common law; about chemistry; the laws of mechanics, acoustics, optics and astronomy; and, of course, this means a good foundation in mathematics.

But, above all, the academy seeks to make a man of him; a sound, healthy, high-minded, well disciplined citizen and soldier; and, like the Greeks and Romans of old, West Point esteems the making of character together with the vigor and discipline of the body as of equal importance with mind-training. It undertakes that he shall be kept away from dissipations, and shall have a healthy, well-developed body; that he shall be held responsible for each act and word; that he shall understand the laws of his country and his duties as a citizen, and that he shall know his job as a soldier. "The corps" sees to it that he is held to the traditions of honor, truth-telling, courage and fair play, which are its heritage from the past.

THE PARTIES AND TARIFF.

Candidates for Presidency if Elected Will Call Session of Congress to Revise Question.

[New York Post.]

We start off with the fact that both party platforms pledge tariff revision. Both candidates for the presidency have bound themselves, if elected, to call Congress in extra session for the express purpose of revising the tariff. This state of things by itself ought to be a source of much cheer to tariff reformers. To have the force of their arguments admitted, and their position sustained by both parties is really a great triumph for the little band of "doctrinaires," as Roosevelt called them four years ago. Far from being despondent, they should look forward with high expectancy to the near fruition of their long-deferred but unconquerable hopes. Believing as they must in their ability to meet the protectionist enemy in the gate with irresistible economic and political argument, they should hail the certainty that, whoever is elected President, the Dingley tariff is to be thrown into the melting pot. Whether the measure that comes out is likely to be better if Mr. Bryan feeds the fire, rather than Mr. Taft, is a question regarding which we need to seek calmly all the light which we can get from political history and human nature.

Consider what happened after the great tariff-reform victory of 1892. There was then a Democratic Senate; yet tariff revision was wounded in the house of its friends. Even President Cleveland, with all his conviction and great determination, was unable to get from a Congress which his party controlled a tariff measuring up to the demands of the most moderate reformers. What chance is there that Bryan would have any better success with a Senate sure to be hostile to him? Will he be able to wrest from enemies what Grover Cleveland could not secure from friends? There is but one answer. When to Bryan's studied indifference through many years to the iniquities of the tariff, you add the powerful partisan motives which would induce the Senate to place itself athwart his path, a reasonable man cannot come to any other conclusion than that tariff reform would have an exceedingly hard road to travel with Bryan in the presidency. Indeed, if we really were the sworn champions and beneficiaries of high tariff and monopoly, we should feel much less in danger of being disturbed by Mr. Bryan than by Mr. Taft. It is credibly reported that many protected manufacturers are taking that view and are, to say the least, not working themselves to death to elect Mr. Taft.

On the latter's side, if President, there would be the advantage of a party not only with a majority in both Houses of Congress, but solemnly bound to use that majority for the revision of the tariff. Moreover, Mr. Taft has taken, on the whole, a more advanced position than any prominent Republican. He has steadily fought for free trade for the Filipinos. He has repeatedly stated that he considers many of the rates in the Dingley tariff too high. He was for "immediate revision" when Mr. Bryan was saying nothing about the tariff. True, Mr. Taft's campaigning has betrayed him into praise of protection and absurdities about the Wilson bill. Yet even in the midst of these vagaries, which we have condemned as sharply as the next, the fact remains that he is convinced of the unfairness of the Dingley law and fully intends to bring about its thorough modification. On that, he has spoken and can be quoted, again and again. Now, we are confident enough of the justice of the case for a lower tariff, and of the way in which people's eyes have been opened to the inequalities and wrongs embodied in the Dingley bill, to believe that any revision honestly undertaken is certain to eliminate a great deal of favoritism and a great deal of fraud. The old way of purchasing tariff privileges cannot be repeated under the jealous scrutiny with which the public is certain to watch the framing of the next tariff. So that the prospect of getting, if not a perfect bill, at least a vastly better measure than the present law, we must believe to be excellent in case Mr. Taft is elected President.

PERSONALS.

....The King and Queen of Spain are at present in Paris. They are traveling incognito.

....William J. Bryan and William H. Taft are to be in Syracuse, Thursday evening of next week, but not in the same hall.

....Although no official announcement has been given out with reference to the marriage of the Duke of the Abruzzi and Miss Katherine Elkins, it is asserted that the king has definitely given his consent. As a consequence, the duke of Italy is preparing to leave for the United States. It is likely that he will proceed via Havre.

....Major General Orloff, aide-de-camp to the Russian emperor and commander of the punitive expedition which crushed the Baltic insurrection in 1905-06, died yesterday. General Orloff employed stern measures in restoring order in the Baltic provinces and was decorated by the emperor for his efforts in this direction, but lately, according to representatives, his mind had become affected.

....Mrs. George C. Howard, well known at one time as an actress and the original "Topsy" in the dramatized form of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is dead at her home in Cambridge. Mrs. Howard's maiden name was Caroline E. Fox, and was born in Boston in 1829. She married George C. Howard in 1844. He was an actor and manager and was the first one to produce in dramatic form Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's story. In the play Mrs. Howard was the original Topsy, and her daughter Cordelia was the original Eva, while her husband was the first to play the part of St. Clair.

In a signed statement Chancellor Andrews of the Nebraska state university has forbidden class fights, kidnapings and night-gown parades. Chancellor Andrews declares that any student participating in the forbidden exercises will be expelled from the university.



A Silk Matinee.

Designs in dainty matinees for wear with pretty silk and lingerie petticoats are many, but there are none so generally favored as the princesse model, that which is tucked or shirred in about the waist-line and allowed to blouse slightly in front. These matinees may be as dainty and elaborate as the purse can afford. Any amount of lace and ribbon is used in their adornment. It is well, however, to have the design of the garment simple, because too many frills and ruffles get in the way when the hair is being dressed.

TO PATHS UNKNOWN.

[Woman's Life.]

When on my day of life the night is falling,
And, in the winds from unsunned spaces blown,
I hear far voices out of darkness calling
My feet to paths unknown,

Thou who hast made my home of life so pleasant,
Leave not its tenant when its walls decay:
O Love Divine, O Helper ever present,
Be Thou my strength and stay.

Suffice it if—my good and ill unreckoned,
And both forgiven through Thy abounding grace—
I find myself by hands familiar beckoned
Unto my fitting place.

Some humble door among Thy many mansions,
Some sheltering shade where sin and striving cease,
Where flows forever through heaven's green expansions
The river of Thy peace.

There, from the music round about me stealing,
Fain would I learn the new and holy song,
And find at last, beneath Thy trees of healing,
The life for which I long.

FANCIES.

I cheer the speaker loud and long.
The reason, frankly stated, is—
Though some may think my judgment wrong—
I'd rather hear my voice than his.
—[Washington Star.

Myer—In some countries sheet music is sold by the pound.

Gyer—Yes, and a good deal of it is played by the same method in this country.—[Chicago Daily News.

Yeast—Does your wife spend much time in the department stores?

Crimsonbeak—Oh, yes; she has to wait for her change, you know!—[Yonkers Statesman.

Wife—Did you get the seats for that play I'm so anxious to see?

Husband—Yes, I was very fortunate. I got two orchestra chairs for three years from tonight.—[Life.

"You keep pens here?"

"All kinds, sir."

"Well, put me up some trenchants and sort in a few caustics. I've a political article to write."—[Boston Transcript.

Hobo—No, madam, I am neither a Socialist nor an Anarchist. I am a passive altruist.

Housekeeper—And what in the name of common sense is that?

Hobo—I believe in being helped all I can.—[Washington Star.

Mrs. Neurich (entering studio)—You are the artist who paints miniature portraits, I believe?

De Auber—Yes, madam.

Mrs. Neurich—Well, what'll you charge for painting a life-size miniature of my daughter?—[Chicago Daily News.

"Although naturally timid, I have been forced to appear before a critical public for lo, these many years," sighed Mary of the lamb episode.

"Yet," she continued, "I have at least one thing to be thankful for. No one ever called me Mayme."—[Chicago News.

RECIPES FOR TWO.

Roast Beef—The smallest rib roast weighs, when stripped of bone and rolled, about three pounds. Prepare for the oven by dredging lightly with flour, and seasoning with salt and pepper; place in the oven and baste frequently while roasting. Allow a quarter of an hour for each pound of meat, if rare meat is preferred, but longer if it is to be well done. Serve with a gravy made from the drippings of the pan, to which has been added a tablespoonful of some kind of table sauce and a tablespoonful of tomato catsup. Thicken with browned flour.

Bride's Salad—Peel one average sized apple, cut into dice and mix with one-half the quantity of pineapple and about a tablespoonful of the meats of cracked nuts—pecans or hickory nuts preferred. Spread over a salad plate the leaves of fresh, crisp lettuce and place the fruit and nuts in the centre to form a pyramid. Then place on the top a few strips of fresh cocoanut cut thin. Pour over all a sufficient quantity of whipped cream and put on top two or three strawberries or cherries. A little grated nutmeg sprinkled over gives a pleasant finishing touch. If prepared daintily the different fruits give a delicious flavor. The apples should be ripe and mellow and the other ingredients of the best quality.

Bread and Light Biscuits—Mix one quart of water with enough flour to make a stiff dough; add two-thirds of a yeast cake, two tablespoonfuls of salt, one tablespoonful of sugar and one ounce of lard or butter. Raise in a warm place for two hours. This makes four one-pound loaves. If but one loaf is required use a quarter of the dough for bread and bake the remainder in the form of light biscuits.

Waffles, Virginia Style—Beat one egg till light; add half a pint of milk, and stir in slowly three-quarters of a pint of sifted flour; stir till light. Melt a piece of butter half the size of an egg and pour into the mixture; add half a teaspoonful of sugar and half a pinch of salt. Stir well again and add about one-quarter teaspoonful of baking powder. Have the waffle irons hot and grease well with lard.

Griddle Cakes—Mix together one cupful of sour milk, half a teaspoonful of soda, one beaten egg, one tablespoonful of melted butter, a pinch of salt, two and a half tablespoonfuls of cornmeal and half a cupful of flour. Bake on a hot griddle.

Groom's Cake—Mix together the whites of 22 eggs beaten to a stiff froth, one pound and a half of butter creamed with two pounds of flour and two pounds of sugar. Bake quickly.

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Published every afternoon except Sunday.

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Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

Newport Daily News

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1908.

SUBSCRIBERS WHO DO NOT RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS REGULARLY AND IN GOOD CONDITION SHOULD MAKE COMPLAINT AT THE OFFICE.

TEN PAGES.

HUGHES AND TAFT.

We infer, as much from what is said in the New York Tribune as from news in Democratic papers or straw votes taken by the New York World, that Chanler's chances are much better than Taft's in New York state. Why many persons who propose to vote for Taft should intend to vote for Chanler is not easy to understand, but it seems to be believed by Republicans as well as Democrats.

Governor Hughes made war on race-track gambling, but we can hardly suppose that this accounts for the opposition of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle and the greater part of its clientele. Many of the brokerage fraternity are gamblers for sport as well as for business, but most of the people for whom the Chronicle speaks are not, we presume, particularly interested in book-making and pool room and all that sort of thing.

The state legislature passed a two-cent fare law—that sort of action being epidemic at the time and very catching—and that veto ought to have earned him the regard of the banking and brokerage fraternity, the investors and their agents. Probably it did as far as it went. We do not suppose any considerable number of persons antagonize the governor on account of his action in putting insurance reform and banking reform bills through the legislature.

But the bills creating two public service commissions for the state did throw many obstacles in the way of stock watering and stock gambling by the process of merging corporations with a great deal more capitalization than assets and a great deal more than the constituent companies had. No person who is disinterested can doubt for a moment that that law was a good and wholesome one, yet in Wall street it has undoubtedly made enemies for Hughes. Probably it won't hurt him up the state. It may even draw votes to him, if the agricultural sections vote the way they talk. The men who wish the least possible meddling with "high finance" seem disposed to vote for Taft—as less dangerous than Bryan—and Chanler, who, although belonging to Bryan's party or rather to that of Hearst, who discovered him a couple of years ago, is thought to be less dangerous than Hughes.

A GRAFT EXHIBIT.

An exhibit is being made in New York which it would pay the people well to examine, if after viewing it they would act on the information thus obtained and start a reform which would make it unnecessary and impossible to continue such a display. It is made for the purpose of showing in concrete form the results of the system of graft which has honeycombed the departments of the city government and wasted the people's money. The exhibition is conducted in a store on the ground floor of a building on Broadway and every day during the noon hour, when the men who are down town have leisure to look about, an expert in some department of the municipal government is there to explain the meaning of some special feature. It is a commonplace display in itself, but almost startling in its revelations of the way the city's business is done in some departments.

As an illustration, one of the exhibits is a common coat peg. It is not interesting as an object of display, but is exceedingly illuminating when the reason for its presence in the exhibit is explained. This is given in the following card attached to it: "Anybody can get it for six cents anywhere. The city got the hook at sixty cents per hook and five cents per screw. The city got 165 hooks like this, 172 bolts and 182 screws for $117.15. It took 31 days (3½ per day) to put up these 165 hooks. The two 'workmen' got $248. Total cost, materials and labor, $365.10. Cost per hook, $2.61."

This is the history of the little coat peg and it tells a strange story of the manner in which the people are hoodwinked and their money wasted by those who are taking graft from the city. Yet it is not so strange after all, for it is too common to be so designated. It is rather humiliating and disgraceful and the people of New York ought to be waked up by this exhibit to a realization of what is going on under the city government and what is needed to change these conditions.

There are other articles in the exhibit equally commonplace in themselves, but full of interest when their significance is explained. There is a clock which is shown as a reminder that the city paid $64 for five hours and 25 minutes of actual work on a clock owned by the city. There are other displays showing the financial condition of the city in various departments and in the aggregate, and altogether the collection is one of the most illuminating which could possibly be arranged for study by people interested in the conduct of the city of which they are taxpayers, and consequently part owners and partners in the business. If the people do not avail themselves of the opportunity to learn through its medium of the manner in which their money is being spent, and in many cases wantonly wasted, it is their own fault. The display is there and it is the hope of those who are managing it that every taxpayer will take the opportunity to put himself in touch with the situation, and then go away prepared to make an effort to improve the conditions.

All this work is being done by the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, whose aim is to bring about reform in the administration of the city. It seeks to do this by making thorough investigations of the management of the various departments, keeping a close watch over officials and their acts, and educating the people so that the reforms which they seek may be practical and intelligent and have public opinion behind them. By public speeches and their dissemination, this work of informing the people is being done and is accomplishing some results which are encouraging, but it is hoped and believed that this public exhibit will prove the best and most effective means of reaching the taxpayers and stirring them to the point of enlisting in the crusade which the organization is making for municipal reform in the big city.

NEW YORK REGISTRATION.

It is pretty evident that we are to have a third consecutive light Presidential vote. Neither party was very well satisfied with its candidate, or its platform, or both, in 1900 and 1904, and the registration in New York, state and city, looks as though the two parties were even less pleased with the work of their respective national conventions this year than they were then.

In 1896 the Republicans brought out nearly all their voters, and though the Democrats were divided about all of them voted for either Bryan or Palmer. In 1900 many of the gold Democrats would not vote for Bryan and many Republicans would not vote for McKinley, by way of protest against the Philippine policy, and possibly because the party had repudiated the promise it made in its platform in 1896 to re-establish reciprocity as a feature of its program of protection. A special session of Congress was called to enact the protection part of the party's pledge, and all the reciprocity treaties authorized by the Dingley law were killed. In 1904 the silver Democrats would not vote for Parker and many Republicans would not—or at least they did not—vote for Roosevelt.

Now the conservative elements of both parties have no candidate and the radicals cannot be much blamed if they think there is no great difference between the promises of the two parties and the programs of the two candidates. In the rural portions of New York, it is generally remarked that registration is light, though there are exceptions. In the metropolis the total registration is actually 6,357 less than it was four years ago, although the population of New York is rapidly increasing. In Manhattan and the Bronx, where Tammany is firmly entrenched, the loss in registration is 19,631; in Brooklyn, which is close, there is a small gain; in Richmond, generally Democratic, there is a small gain; in Queens there is a large gain. The figures indicate a light vote, but are much more favorable for Taft than for Bryan, because the falling off is largest in Democratic districts.

THE FLEET AND THE NAVY YARDS.

The world cruise of the Atlantic fleet may be an example in more ways than one. It is now nearly a year since the big battleships have been at navy yards for anything like extensive repairs, and they are said to be still in excellent condition. Were the ships on this coast it is safe to say that they would have been in some of the yards weeks if not months, undergoing repairs, during this period. Does not the cruise prove that a large part of the repair work is in reality what many imagine it is, a method to distribute public moneys through channels which will strengthen members of Congress with their constituencies. It will not be surprising, when the fleet returns, to hear that practically all the ships must be rebuilt because of their long absence from the yards, but when this decision comes it will not necessarily be proof that the vessels are really in such a demoralized state, or will it be certain that they will be more serviceable when they come out of the yards again.

That the country's industries are slowly but surely recovering from the blighting effect of the panic, and that the immediate prospects are reassuring, is the conclusion reached by the National Association of Manufacturers, which reports that every branch of industry is showing marked increase of business and that during the past three months trade conditions have taken on new activity.

It is believed that Governor Hughes's repeated demands on Mr. Chanler, his Democratic opponent in New York, to state his position on the anti-gambling and public service commission laws, are having their effect. Mr. Chanler thus far has refused to answer, and the people are beginning to wonder if he is afraid to speak. Governor Hughes calls him a dodger, and the name is likely to hurt.

There are additional signs of peace in the Balkans. Bulgaria and Turkey deny hostile intentions toward each other, and it is believed in Paris that an agreement between them will soon be reached.

Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for President, has not been able to stand the strain of the campaign. His condition, while not serious, is causing his friends much alarm.

Japan is paying the same honors to the American battleship fleet which all the other countries have accorded. It is still a record-breaking cruise.

Although bathing was resumed at many of the beach resorts yesterday, the cold wave will probably prevent its recurrence.

Judge Taft believes he will be elected. He says he is not a pessimist.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN NEW YORK.

[J. C. Monaghan in American Industries.]

The Trade School Scholarships have been useful to many a boy, by enabling him to perfect himself in a chosen trade. In the different branches of our schools, progress has been consistently made year by year, improvements in methods and results, and undoubtedly today the school, in all its different branches, turns out young men better fitted for their work in life, for less expense than any other similar organization in the land. This, in my judgment, is owing almost entirely to the sound sense, broadmindedness and unflagging industry of our school committee, whose wise selection of a director and teachers, whose hearts are in the work, is, in a large measure, responsible for the increasing efficiency of the school and our school in all its branches is something that we may well be proud of. When you consider that over 1,000 young men are receiving instruction, we may well be thankful to the spirit of humanity and love that was, to a large extent, the moving force that originated our work.

The word "mechanic," with its many definitions by different men, has to me never been a word that needed any apology. A good mechanic stands for more than the manual performance of an appointed task. He stands for the ideal, the mind-formed picture of an object to be attained, the construction both sound and true, to be seen and felt for all time.

How very carefully the Board of Education is proceeding is indicated by the efforts made by Chairman Coudert and Commissioners Sullivan, Greene, Donnelly and Katzenberg to get at the needs of New York. They have gone out to get the co-operation of the business men of the city. They are asking them what they want and they are employing experts to discover what New York needs. What it wants has not been made known. Now that the national spirit is being led into larger lines of industrial and commercial life, the need for higher lines of industrial development due to education, is being forced upon our manufacturers. The committee, of which Mr. Coudert is chairman, issued a circular letter asking for information such as the manufacturers alone are able to supply. This committee wants to know what all the manufacturers think and what they are willing to impart covering the needs of the boys and girls who go into their shops. They ask for opinions about the education now afforded by the public schools, its value, or lack of value in fitting boys and girls for their life work. It is glorious work as far as it has gone. Nobody questions the needs now.

THE RAILROAD'S EMPIRE OF THE EAST.

[George Calvert in American Industries.]

There never was a like period in the history of railroad development of this country than demanded the enormous expenditures that are found necessary to provide the most urgent transportation facilities, as exists today in the case of the big systems of the West.

Money—millions of money—and hundreds of millions measured by the standard of a dollar is the crying need of the artery-like transportation systems that traverse the "Empire of the West." There is a current of agricultural and industrial activity existing in the West at the present day that surpasses anything appearing on the records of any other land. Following this development of its natural resources will come the era of manufacturing and in this it is impossible to prophesy the future. A glance at the brief history of Omaha as a manufacturing city, and Seattle as a shipping centre, forms the key-note of what may be accomplished within the next score of years. There are opportunities in this land of opportunity, that attract and justify the expenditure of hundreds of millions to meet the growing needs of the country.

The transportation facilities of a country are, and always have been, the true test of the nation's commercial development. Rome was the greatest road-builder in the world in her day, and the supreme commercial power. Her highways, which are still the wonder of modern engineers, represented the most advanced stage of the art of transportation as it was then known, and made possible the development of her territory. So strongly was this essential feature recognized by her governing powers that with every territory subdued her first act was to commence the construction of roads to develop its transportation.

From 1850 to 1900, the last year for which figures are available, the number of acres in improved farm lands in the United States increased from 113,-000,000 to nearly 415,000,000, and the value of all farm property increased from less than $4,000,000,000 to more than $20,000,000,000. But for the railroads there could have been nothing approaching this marvelous increase in the agricultural wealth of the country, and these figures, of course, take no account of the great fortunes that were built up in supplying the demands of the people who populated the lands which the railroads made available.

Thousands of millions of dollars are needed by our great transcontinental railroads to bring this vast country to a point of development which it justly deserves. The railroads are doing their part, so let the legislatures do theirs.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

Providence Republicans Nominate Parks for Mayor.

Called to a Baptist Pastorate—Death of Dr. John J. Lace of Burrillville.

With the entire Third Ward delegation conspicuous by its absence, the Republican city convention Saturday in Providence nominated Alderman George W. Parks of the First ward for mayor, Walter L. Clarke for city treasurer and Joshua G. Chase for harbor master, and endorsed the Democratic nominee for overseer of the poor, Matthew J. Cummings. These nominations were made in accordance with the action of a caucus held at noon, when Alderman Henry Fletcher of the Seventh ward withdrew from the three-cornered mayoralty contest and the aspirations of James J. Nolan of the Third ward for the honor were dashed on a test vote of 23 to 20, the majority declaring for Mr. Parks.

By a unanimous vote the congregation of the Roger Williams Baptist Church of Providence extended a call last night to Rev. Harry S. McCready, pastor of the Baptist Church at Manchester Centre, Vt., to become its pastor. Rev. Mr. McCready has already signified his intention of accepting the call and will assume his duties in a month or six weeks. He will succeed Rev. York A. King, who recently presented his resignation after a long and successful pastorate, to become pastor of a church in one of Boston's suburbs. The call to Rev. Mr. McCready was extended at a meeting held after the regular evening service. The first official ballot was so nearly unanimous that the church by a rising vote extended a formal invitation. The action was taken at the close of a service at which Rev. Mr. McCready had preached. He is a Providence man, practically all his boyhood and young manhood having been spent in that city. He was born in Pawtucket 32 years ago, but his parents moved while he was a small boy. He attended the Bridgham grammar school and the Classical High School, and then entered Brown, being a member of the class of 1900. He received the degree of bachelor of divinity from Newton Theological Seminary in 1905. He comes from Manchester Centre, Vt., where he has been pastor two and one-half years. He is unmarried, but it is said that when he takes up his work in Providence his bride will accompany him.

Dr. John J. Lace, one of the most widely known physicians in the northern portion of the state, and a former member of the General Assembly from Burrillville, died suddenly yesterday afternoon. Although he had not been in good health for some time, and had risen from the sick bed last Wednesday, his death was entirely unexpected. Dr. Lace was, at the time of his death, chairman of the school committee in Burrillville, and the oldest practicing physician in that town. He was born on the Isle of Man October 11, 1838, and celebrated his seventieth birthday a week ago yesterday. When 19 years old he came to America and worked in New York and Philadelphia. He went to the Civil war in the hospital corps and was at the battle of Gettysburg. After the war he went to Philadelphia, and attended a medical college, graduating in 1870. After leaving college Dr. Lace practiced in a New York hospital for two years and then came to Providence for one year. It was 32 years ago when he went to Burrillville, where he was associated with the late Dr. Joslin of Glendale. Twenty-six years ago he moved to Pascoag and had since lived there. In 1893 he was elected to the school committee, and for 11 years was chairman. He had always been a Democrat and was a member of the town committee. In 1898 he was elected to the house of representatives and the next year was sent to the senate from Burrillville. His son, John J. Lace, Jr., was a member of the house last year and refused to run again this year, although he received the nomination.

With a crash which was heard for two blocks, a large 45-horse-power touring car owned and driven by Henry A. Kirby of Warwick collided with an electric car at the corner of Clifford and Chestnut streets, Providence, Saturday evening. Both vehicles were thrown more than 20 feet form their positions and two women passengers in the electric car were slightly hurt. The electric was pushed from the rails by the force of the impact, and when it finally came to a stop was at right angles to the tracks and five feet over the sidewalk on the corner. The automobile was turned in the same direction, and jammed against the curbing 20 feet from the electric, partly demolished. Anna Peterson and Hannah Nelson, passengers on the car, were thrown from their seats across the aisle and slightly injured. Both were taken to their homes in private carriages. One woman on the sidewalk fainted when she saw the accident, but was not injured in any way. Neither vehicle, according to witnesses, was travelling more than 10 miles an hour, and both were lightly laden. Mr. Kirby was the only occupant of the automobile, while Anna Peterson and Hannah Nelson were the only occupants of the electric car.

A fire, which for a time threatened to wipe out the summer colony at Camp White, destroyed three cottages Saturday before it was brought under control by the volunteer fire fighters. One of the three cottages was occupied and it was within this structure, Dawn cottage, that the blaze originated. The three cottages with contents were burned to the ground and the fire loss will reach $3,000. Walter Balkcom, an oyster dealer who was out on his oyster beds near the bluff where the houses were situated, was the first to notice the danger and then the flames were breaking through the roof near the back of the house. He hastened ashore and gave an alarm, which was responded to by the members of the Crescent Park Hose Company. Shortly after word was sent to the Riverside fire station, a general alarm was given, and the members of Narragansett Engine Company responded with two hose reels. When the firemen arrived, the latter company having a run of a mile, the shell-like structure was a mass of flames which had communicated to the cottages on either side. The three cottages, "Dawn," owned and occupied by Mrs. George Cheatham of Pawtucket; "Olive," owned by G. P. Cook, and the summer home of Mrs. C. R. Nye, were located close together on the east side of the boardwalks at Camp White, and near the bluff at "Clam Alley." All had been built several years ago, but they were not plastered and the plain wooden walls were good fuel for the flames, which made short work of them.

Professor Samuel Chiles Mitchell, acting as substitute at Brown University this year for George Grafton Wilson, professor of international law and political science, who is attending a conference on international law at London, has recently been elected to the presidency of the University of South Carolina, a large institution conducted by that state. Professor Mitchell had already promised to come to Brown this year when he received his election, and although he is now president of the South Carolina institution he will devote only such intervals to the work as can be spared from his duties here. The greater part of the work there is being conducted by an acting chairman. Professor Mitchell was until last year professor of history and economics at Richmond College, Richmond, Va. He was born at Coffeeville, Miss., December 21, 1864; received his A. M. degree at Georgetown College in Kentucky in 1888, was a student at the University of Virginia in 1891-2, and received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Chicago in 1899, the degree of LL. D. from Hampden-Sidney College in 1905, and the degree of D. D. from Furman University in 1905. He was professor of history and Greek at Mississippi College 1889-91, professor of Latin at Georgetown College 1891-95 and professor of history at Richmond College from 1895 to 1907. He has been affiliated with many Southern historical and economic associations and has contributed largely to historical publications.

MRS. HOWE'S LITERARY ACTIVITY.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who has been at her summer home in Portsmouth all summer, and who is in reasonably good health, has planned to go to Boston in time to attend a women's suffrage meeting to be held October 28, for which she has accepted an invitation to be present. Mrs. Howe, who has been very busy of late for a woman of her advanced years, has just completed an article for Good Housekeeping on "How Men Treat Women in Business;" one for the Delineator, "What we Would Give Our Country for the Best Christmas Gift," and one for the New Idea, "A New Year's Greeting."

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mr. Frederic Anthony has returned from a launch trip up the Hudson with a party of friends.

Miss C. V. Landers, who has been guest of her mother, Mrs. J. B. Landers, has returned to New York.

Mr. Samuel Smith is erecting a large greenhouse on his property on Narragansett avenue.

Although a little wreckage from the Yankee has come ashore on Beavertail, no one as yet has been lucky enough to find any of the barrels of flour which have been picked up along the Point Judith shore.

Mr. and Mrs. James Caswell and Mrs. Benjamin Clarke of Narragansett Pier, Mrs. H. J. Gardner of Pontiac, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Fuller of Providence and Miss Wheeler of Newport were entertained yesterday by Captain and Mrs. C. L. Champlin, at their home on Bryer avenue.

Mrs. A. E. Stewart, who has been guest of friends here, has returned to New York.

The summer-like weather yesterday brought the largest number of excursionists to the island of any day this fall. Among them were upwards of 100 amateur fishermen, to try their luck from the rocks. The weather was rather too fine for the fish to bite well, but many good catches were made.

The second football team of the local Grammar school defeated an eleven from Newport, styling themselves as Grade 8, Saturday afternoon, by a score of 15 to 5. The lack of proper goal posts prevented the juvenile players from attempting to kick goals from the touchdowns.

THE WEATHER.

BOSTON, Oct. 19, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity—Fair and colder tonight and Tuesday; light northerly to easterly winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

A storm of moderate energy is central this morning over Nebraska which is causing light rains from Texas northward over the Dakotas. There is also a disturbance of moderate energy central over British Columbia. Except the rains in the West, the weather continues fair, although there is considerable cloudiness over the Lake region and the Northeast. The temperature continues generally warm for the season. In New England at 8 a. m. it ranged between 50 and 60. At New York it was 66, Washington 56, New Orleans 64, St. Louis 62, Chicago 54 and San Francisco 52.

J. W. Smith, Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h.	12 h.	2 h.
Temperature	62	67	68
Barometer	30:12	30:12	30:12
Wind	S W	N W	N
Weather	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19.

Sun rises	6 h 04 m
Sun sets	4 h 59 m
Moon rises	0 h 10 m
Length of day	10 h 55 m
Day's decrease	4 h 12 m
High water	3 h 25 m; 3 h 55 m

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20.

Sun rises	6 h 05 m
Sun sets	4 h 57 m
Moon rises	1 h 10 m
Length of day	10 h 54 m
Day's decrease	4 h 16 m
High water	4 h 12 m; 4 h 25 m

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21.

Sun rises	6 h 06 m
Sun sets	4 h 56 m
Moon rises	2 h 10 m
Length of day	10 h 52 m
Day's decrease	4 h 18 m
High water	4 h 52 m; 5 h 05 m

Moon's Phases.

New Moon, Oct. 25, 1 h 48 m, E.
First Quarter, Nov. 1, 9 h 17 m, E.
Full Moon, Nov. 8, 2 h 59 m, W.
Last Quarter, Nov. 15, 6 h 12 m, E.

NEW TODAY.

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Wanted—Waitress	9
Lost—Rosary Beads	9
Zircon Spring Water	9
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Lost—K. of C. Charm	9
Perfection Oil Heater	8
Furnished Apartments	9
Wanted—Chambermaid	9
Kenyon & Smith—Tea	3
Lappin—Tailored Suits	10
F. B. Coggeshall—Meats	1
A. C. Titus Co—Bureaus	1
Furniture, etc., at Auction	10
A. & P. Store—Coffees, etc	9
C.A.Easterbrooks—Mackerel	3
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Wanted—Girl for Housework	9
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H. F. Rooney—Virginia Hams	6
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Middletown—Young Men's Rep. Club	5

TO INSURE INSERTION ON THE DAY DESIRED CHANGES OF ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE SENT IN THE NIGHT BEFORE.

At a Sacrifice

A house very centrally located. Stable attached.

—BY—

RICHARD C. DERBY,

136 Bellevue Avenue.

GAS MANTLES,

10c., 1 doz 89c.; 15c., 1 doz. at $1.50.

Mantle Globe Burner for 39c

Complete Inverted Gas Outfit 75c.

Welsbach Inverted Light $1.75.

A new lot of Jig-Saw Puzzles just in, 10c., 25c., 50c., $1, $1.50, $2.

A new puzzle Bryan or Taft 10c.

DANIEL E. SULLIVAN, Old City Hall Novelty Shop. Tel. 665.

"The Love Waltz"

As played at Freebody Park.

All songs, piano selections and score.

Rogers Music Store.

ALEXANDER & CO.,

18 and 20 Kinsley's Wharf.

AGENTS AND BOTTLERS,

Frank Jones Homestead Ale,

Pabst Milwaukee and

Geo. Ringler's Extra Beer.

Cottage on Powel Ave.

8 rooms, bath and heat, $25 a month.

Restaurant near Mill street, with all the furniture and fixtures.

HERBERT L. DYER,
152 BELLEVUE AVENUE.
Branch Office 64 Broadway.

GAS AND ELECTRIC WORK

Installed and Repaired.

ALSO

SHEET METAL WORK in Copper, Tin and Iron.

Philip F. Conroy,

181 Thames St. Phone 817.

Fire Insurance.

THE PROVIDENCE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company insures dwellings, household furniture, dwellings with stores therein, churches, schoolhouses, and first-class business buildings.

Over one hundred years' experience and pays dividends on all expiring policies.

January 1, 1908.

Assets $593,746.20
Surplus 417,495.17

Henry Bull, Jr.,

AGENT.

181 Thames St. Newport, R. I.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock a. m., October 27, 1908, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, for constructing operating house for wireless station at the naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I. Applications for proposals should refer to schedule 461. Blank proposals will be furnished on application to the navy pay office, Newport, R. I., or to the Bureau. E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster-General, U. S. N. 10-12 ns.

M. BIESEL,

Embroideries, Stamped Goods

And all Materials; Yarns, Wool, Hand Made, Knit and Crochet Goods, Dolls, Notions, Stamping, Plaiting, Pinking, Beads.

160 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Houses Furnished and Unfurnished

Furnished houses from 15th Oct. 1908, to 15th of May, 1909, at $300, $400, $600 and $1,000 (full season). Unfurnished by the year $1,000, $600, $500, $400, $300.

A furnished cottage, 10 rooms, water heating, all modern accommodations. A special bargain for 7 months at $420, on one of our picturesque avenues.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,
Real Estate Office,
132 Bellevue Avenue.
(Telephone No. 320.)

JOHN S. LANGLEY, Undertaker,
16 Franklin Street.
FREDK. H. LANGLEY, Mgr.
Residence 96 Mary St. Cor. High.
Telephone 879-1118.

$500 Cash

Buys an eight-room cottage in [illegible] day district. House has bath, heat and gas. There is over 4,[illegible] feet of land. In rear is a [illegible] stalls, plenty of carriage space, [illegible] loft. Within a block of electric [illegible] ACT QUICK. This place will not stay on the market long.

C. H. WRIGHTINGTON,
30 Bellevue Avenue.

INSTRUCTION.

Newport Shorthand School,
105 Church Street.
Thoroughly Practical Business Training—Shorthand, Typewriting and General Office work.
$50 for Course.
POSITIONS FURNISHED PUPILS WHEN COMPETENT.
Phone 1454.

MISS H. OPITZ
Of Dresden.
INSTRUCTRESS IN PIANO AND GERMAN.
15 Whitfield Court. Tel.

Mrs. T. W. Freeborn,
228 SPRING STREET,
TEACHER OF PIANO.
Phone 1537.

NOTICE

Canvass.

The Board of Aldermen of the City of Newport, will be in session as a Board of Canvassers at their Chamber, in the City Hall, on

October 28, 1908,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

For the purpose of canvassing, correcting and completing the Ward Lists of Voters in Newport, for the Ward Meetings to be holden on Tuesday the 3d day of November, 1908.

Witness my hand,

F. N. FULLERTON, City Clerk.

HORSES that are CLIPPED

Look better, feel better, and do more and better work. They dry out quickly after a hard day. They rest well, the feed does them more good, and they come out in the morning refreshed and fit. Clipped horses can be cleaned in one fourth of the time.

By all means Clip Your Horses

GEO. P. LAWTON,

TOURO STREET.

Ice Cream and Ices

Fresh-Made Candies

Chocolates and Bon Bons.

Cakes Plain and Fancy

For Customers Where Quality Counts.

H. D. FRASCH.

Telephone 987.

Price of Coke

Prepared, delivered,

36 bushels $[illegible]
18 bushels [illegible]

Common, delivered,

35 bushels $[illegible]
18 bushels [illegible]

Price at Works

Pr'p'd, 11c. a bush., $10 for 100 bush.
Com. 9c. a bush., $8 for 100 bush.

Notice to Voters!

Every citizen of Newport entitled to vote at the coming election on November 3rd should be sure that his name is on the Ward List of the Ward wherein he resides.

The second lists, as corrected by the Board of Canvassers, are now posted in three different places in each Ward, all the Ward Lists are posted in the Bulletin Board on Washington Square.

All persons who may be entitled to vote and whose names are not on the lists, and all persons who have changed their address since the last Election, should notify the City Clerk at once.

By order of the Board of Canvassers,

F. N. FULLERTON, City Clerk.

PROBATE COURT.

Will of Miss Damont Includes a Bequest of $500 to the United Congregational Church.

In the probate court this morning the will and codicil of Elizabeth S. [illegible] were proved and letters testamentary thereon were granted to William P. Buffum and James Austin [illegible]. The will of Benjamin J. [illegible] was proved and letters testamentary thereon were granted to [illegible]. Annabel Easton, Elizabeth H. J. Robinson was appointed guardian of the estate of Elizabeth A. and Francis [illegible]. The petition for an additional bond on the estate of John A. [illegible] was granted.

The commissioners' report on the estate of Catherine Finkel was continued to October 26.

The will of Miss Damont contains a bequest of $500 to the pastor and [illegible] of the United Congregational Church, for payment on the debt or for the regular work of the church, [illegible] not desired for these purposes to go to the Home Missionary Society [illegible] church, for boxes. The Women's Association of the church is made residuary legatee of any personal property, after certain specified bequests are paid.

NO COURT CASE FOR TRIAL.

The superior court opened at 9:30 this morning, Judge Baker presiding.

The case of Ellen Andrews vs. [illegible], Town Treasurer, was discontinued.

William F. Miller vs. Red Key Store [illegible] in order—and all there was left [illegible] the day to try. Mr. Harvey asked to continue it to November for [illegible], and Mr. Burdick agreed. It [illegible] so entered—and there was nothing left for the jury for two days. The jurors were instructed to depart, and [illegible] their pay, at the clerk's office, and the judge adjourned the court.

Mr. Burdick, however, called up the case of Elias vs. Thorndike, and judgment was entered.

Then the court (at 9:43) adjourned to Wednesday at 9:30 a. m.

Before the session Dr. E. C. Hollo[illegible] was excused from jury duty, on the ground that his duties were similar to those of a regular physician and he could not be on the panel.

A BARN DANCE.

A typical old-fashioned country barn dance was given in the stable of [illegible] Saturday evening, for his [illegible] and their friends. The interior was decorated with such implements as can be seen about a farm, [illegible] with corn husks, pumpkins and [illegible] presented an attractive scene. [illegible] of the features was the old-style [illegible] dances, which made a hit [illegible] present. O'Connell's orchestra furnished the music, and [illegible] orchestra played for the general dancing which followed. Mr. [illegible] was the prompter. During the evening supper was served in the [illegible], the table decorations being pretty. Miss Julia Kelly received and entertained the guests, and was assisted by Misses Bradley, Sheehan, [illegible], Sullivan and Grady.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mrs. T. Gammell has returned to her home at Hope Valley.

—Mrs. William Stewart left for New York today for the winter.

—Mr. and Mrs. Grant P. Taylor left for New York this afternoon.

—Mr. M. O. Wilson of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Van [illegible].

—Major E. J. Curley, U. S. A. (retired), has closed his cottage on Bellevue avenue.

—Mrs. W. B. Bailey has returned from Wolfboro, N. H., to her cottage on Rhode Island avenue.

—Ex-Mayor and Mrs. F. P. Garrettson are at the Hotel Gotham, New York, Mrs. Garrettson leaving this afternoon.

—Robert L. Dyer has rented, through his Broadway office, for Max Levy, the house at 21 Warner street, to [illegible] McMahan.

—E. S. Marsh has rented for T. B. [illegible] of Dorchester, Mass., the upper half of the two-tenement house at [illegible] West Broadway to C. J. Harbron, [illegible], U. S. N.

—Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Sanford, in charge of this district of the United States engineer work, returned Saturday and today is off on the Cora, inspecting some of the work in progress.

—A party of Reading Standard motorcyclists, including Mr. Raymond [illegible], Mr. Thomas Riley, Mr. Rice and two or three others, will leave Wednesday morning for Long Island, where they will attend the Vanderbilt cup races.

—Mr. Thomas G. Owens will sail next Saturday on steamship Republic, [illegible] the Atlantic for the fourteenth time. He goes to take his mother, Mrs. John Owens, to Liverpool, and [illegible] accompanied by his sister, Mrs. [illegible], and her six children.

—[illegible] Commodore and Mrs. Lewis [illegible] closed their villa and returned to New York this afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard intended to remain [illegible] but Mr. Ledyard was [illegible] to return on account of law [illegible] which he is counsel.

—[illegible] to have been some target practice with the big mortars at Fort Adams today, in connection with [illegible] of the fort, but the [illegible] pall which hung on sea [illegible] made it impossible to do [illegible] shooting and it was postponed.

—Yesterday the police picked up [illegible] Edwards, who had walked [illegible] of the way from Concord, N. H. [illegible] to be not desired here, and [illegible] him on his way to some [illegible] this morning. There is no [illegible] of the weary, and he had [illegible] to feel weary.

—The Water Works has placed a [illegible] on Kinsley's wharf, near [illegible]. Another is to be placed [illegible] and another at [illegible]. These are part of the [illegible] boxes which can be located with [illegible] Steam Fire Engine Fund, [illegible] diverted to the use of [illegible].

—[illegible] first campaign literature, [illegible] textbooks, to make [illegible] Newport are circulated [illegible] the Prohibition ticket [illegible] rally Thursday [illegible] W. G. Brightman has [illegible]. It will be election day [illegible], yet this is the first [illegible] campaign since the [illegible].

—[illegible] Chester, sister ship [illegible], arrived at the [illegible] last night and after [illegible] dropped down to [illegible] this morning, to [illegible] arrival of the trial board for [illegible] trial. The [illegible] arrived at the coaling [illegible] having on board 3,700 tons [illegible] for the station.

[illegible]

THE LICENSE ISSUE.

Question Not Fully Determined in This City and Providence.

Important Points Raised Which May Result in Reversal of the Present Decisions.

The question of a vote on the license issue is not yet fully determined in at least two cities in Rhode Island, Providence and Newport, although, so far as this city is concerned, City Clerk Fullerton has certified to the secretary of state that a sufficient number of voters have petitioned for the submission of the question November 3 next. Certificates have also been received by the secretary of state from the city clerks of Woonsocket and Central Falls and from the town clerks of Coventry, Foster, Scituate, Tiverton, Cranston, Portsmouth and Smithfield, which will entitle these places to a vote on the question of license or no-license at the coming election. East Providence and Pawtucket, it is expected, will be added to the list, although a contest may develop.

The question of signatures where only the initials of the given names of the signers appear in some instances enters into the subject to some extent in several places, but the clerks have in most cases certified that the lists had a sufficient number of names, and so far as ascertained at this stage of the controversy this certification is the final word on the subject and provides for a vote.

In Warwick 492 signatures were passed, with 529 needed to put the question on the ballot, and it will not be voted on in that town.

Today Mr. F. F. Nolan, acting for some who are interested in the liquor business, went to Providence in regard to the petition from Newport. Last Thursday, after receiving the petitions, City Clerk Fullerton looked them over and finding that there were the requisite number, and some over, to submit the question to the voters he so certified to the secretary of state, who has the printing of the ballots and who has the question put on the local ballots, which for the November election are printed by the state.

After the decision of the Providence Board of Canvassers and Registration, that all names signed to the petition must agree with the names as printed on the voting lists, the Newport petitions were looked over, and according to Mr. Nolan something like 75 names were found which would, under this ruling, have been thrown out in Providence. As the city clerk had already certified the list to the secretary of state he had no more to do with it, and Mr. Nolan went to Providence to see the secretary and find out if the Newport petitions should not be treated in the same way as those in Providence were.

Locally there seems to be little interest in this matter, but the no-license forces have taken an interest in having Newport vote on this subject and have secured the names which appear on the petitions. The wholesalers, apparently acting in accordance with the ideas of the trade that it is undesirable for the liquor trade to have a vote on license, are opposing the submission of the subject. In accordance with the usual idea which has prevailed here for some time, if there is a desire to have certain names on the ballot, many who may at the polls vote for license signed the petitions for submission to the voters. This is just what has been done under the new city charter with many candidates for office; their papers were filled out, even though many of the signers had no intention of voting for them, and as results proved did not. There really seems to be no reason why, if a fair number of citizens desire the question of license or no-license submitted to the voters, it should not be done. The action of City Clerk Fullerton in certifying to the number of names on the petitions was similar to the action of his predecessors. If a voter's name appeared in full on the ward list, and he signed only his initials, as is his wont, the name was considered to be there. Apparently the same idea prevails in other places outside of Providence.

It is a long time since Newport had a vote on license. At the state election April 7, 1886, when the prohibition amendment was carried in the state, the city voted on license and it was carried—yes 771, no 750, a majority of only 21. Since then there has been no vote on license. The last before that time was April 18, 1883, when the vote stood yes 716, no 448, a majority of 268.

In Providence the strictest interpretation of the law was followed by the board of registration and canvassers, and only those signatures were accepted which correspond to the names on the voting lists.

Rev. A. B. Cristy, superintendent of the Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League, takes exceptions to this ruling, by which 571 of the signatures on the petition in that city are invalidated under the law, bringing the total of "good" signatures down to 46 below the 2,359 necessary to insure the question a place on the ballot at the coming election. Mr. Cristy has made a careful examination of the 571 names which the board rejected as not agreeing with the records of qualified voters in its office. He has compared them with the voting lists which have been posted throughout the city, and claims that there are enough of the rejected signatures which are beyond question to more than make up the 46 necessary to complete the total required. He says he finds many instances where the name and address is the same in every particular as it appears on the voting list. Many of these, he says, are found on the real estate or personal property list, though not on the registry list, and he can see no other reason for rejecting them than the fact that the board did not find them to have been registered. In addition to these, which he claims are numerous enough to make up the alleged deficiency, he contends that 50 or 75 more of the signatures in which technical differences appear from the names as they are found on the voting lists, were of such a nature that the identity of the persons signing the petitions must have been apparent to the board.

Mr. Cristy has raised an additional point, which may result in the reversal of the board's decision and the submission of the license question to the voters of Providence. This is as to whether the city clerk shall consider all defective and blank ballots cast in the last election as included in the official total, and base the ten per cent proportion on the number of ballots found in the boxes or on the number actually counted as voting for the several candidates. In determining the number of names required for the submission of the vote, the entire number of ballots found in the boxes, including defectives and blanks, was included, and the ten per cent was correspondingly larger than if only the ballots which counted for the candidates were considered. Mr. Cristy claims that if the blanks and defectives are not counted in this total, enough names remain on the petitions to meet the 10 per cent requirement. City Clerk William E. Clarke has asked City Solicitor Albert A. Baker for a ruling on the matter and the latter's answer is expected today.

Several men who have made a study of the law take the ground that Mr. Cristy's point is well taken and that the city solicitor in returning an opinion must base his decision on the question whether a ballot is a vote. The statute reads ten per cent of the "vote cast." Whether if a man drops a blank ballot into the box he drops a vote or not is the point at issue, and it is asserted that a blank or defective ballot cannot be considered as a vote.

Mr. Cristy declares that by including blanks and defectives the city clerk determined that at least 2,359 signatures of qualified electors were necessary before it could be certified to the secretary of state that all the requirements of the law had been fulfilled.

BOXES TO GO IN.

Examination of the Entire Law Shows That Moving Picture Houses Must Have Them.

The local moving picture men are seeing things in a different light in regard to the new law. Chief Kirwin supplied them with only one section of the law, which they presented to be all in which they were interested, but when the whole law was shown them it put another aspect on the matter and the chief has been informed that he may locate his boxes and go ahead in carrying out the provisions of the statute. The matter of a police call box, which is a part of the law, does not yet appear to have been taken up, and the wonder is how it is to be.

This morning, when an application was made to the city clerk for a license for the week for one of the moving picture theatres, it was discovered that unless the proprietors signed an agreement to re-imburse the city for the cost of putting in the fire alarm boxes required by the state law no license would be issued. The agreements will be signed, if they have not been already, and the shows will go on as usual. As the chief engineer of the fire department is subject to a penalty of $100 per day for the non-enforcement of this law, he is taking no chances.

The backboard for the fire alarm box at the Opera House has been located and the wires run, so that all that is now necessary is to await the coming of the box. The law says the boxes shall be placed in the theatres. By the location of the board at the Opera House it appears that it is to be placed on the theatre, for it is on the brick wall just outside the stage entrance, which is probably fully as convenient a place, if not more, than on the stage, except that it may make it necessary to pile the crates of big shows in a different part of the yard than has been customary. This box and the three which are to be placed in the moving pictures houses, together with the one on the Old City Hall, and the one on the police station, will make the boxes pretty thick between Washington and Market squares, a distance of 1,160 feet, for there will be six of them. The Opera House formerly had two uniformed firemen on duty for each performance, one on the stage and the other in the auditorium, but now the law governs the matter and calls for only one.

The advantage of having a box at each of these places of course is that it may be rung in so promptly, though the Star is close to box 3 and the Empire close to box 31, either one of which is about as likely to be pulled as the theatre box in case of actual need, the people on the street not being so susceptible to the first excitement as those within. The pulling of one of these private boxes should of course give the department the exact location of the fire, and not the approximate vicinity, as with the public boxes.

CANTATA BY THE CHANNING CHOIR.

The Channing Church choir, with assisting singers, will give the cantata, "The Daughter of Jairus," by John Stainer, on the first Friday evening in November. The singers for the occasion will be Mrs. Victor Baxter, Mrs. E. F. Carroll and Miss Mary Leonard, sopranos; Miss Gertrude Downing and Miss Ella Martland, contraltos; Dr. H. H. Luther and Mr. Nelson Duby, tenors; Mr. James F. Marden, baritone, and Mr. M. W. Bashford, bass.

Stainer is a well known writer of church music, his "Crucifixion" having been performed in this city many times. "The Daughter of Jairus" has not been given in whole here. It was composed in 1878 expressly for the Worcester (England Triennial Musical Festival, and was performed for the first time at the closing service of that year. It is written for full orchestra and will be played on the organ from a piano arrangement. It is under the direction of Mr. Victor Baxter, organist of the church.

There will be an offering for the benefit of a repair fund for the organ.

LOOKING OVER THE YANKEE.

John Arbuckle, who has the contract for floating the Yankee, was here yesterday, accompanied by one of his wrecking experts and made a trip to the ship on a torpedo boat. After looking over the craft, which does not seem to have suffered greatly since the navy gave up its wrecking attempts, they returned here, to go to New York. The wrecking plant is being prepared and it is expected that it will soon arrive on the scene.

DANGER LARGELY OVER.

Attention Now Centered on Problem of Relief for Michigan Homeless.

ALPENA, Mich., Oct. 19.—Complete returns have been received today from all points north of here, and the danger from forest fires seems to be largely over. No new fire losses have been reported. Attention is centered on the relief problem. Governor Warner is in Metz today, investigating the needs of the homeless people in that section.

SHOULD HAVE VOTE OF THANKS.

Dr. Stover's Decree of Expulsion from Angola Due to Jealousy.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Dr. James L. Barton, secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, is in correspondence with the State Department at Washington in regard to the expulsion of Rev. Dr. Wesley M. Stover, one of the missionaries for the board, from the province of Angola, in Portuguese West Africa. The State Department has brought the matter to the attention of the Portuguese government, through Minister Bryan at Lisbon. The charges against Dr. Stover, who, Dr. Barton says, has been for 26 years one of the most able and respected missionaries of the board in Africa, are that he has been conducting himself in a manner detrimental to the sovereignty of Portugal.

Secretary Barton declares that Dr. Stover's record is well known, and is above reproach. He says that the missionary has always been loyal to the local government, giving it special aid two years ago, when the native population was in revolt. "To Dr. Stover is due," says Dr. Barton, "not a decree of expulsion, but a vote of thanks from the Lisbon government."

"The root of the trouble," said Dr. Barton today, "is undoubtedly in the jealousy of local Portuguese traders and officials of the increasing influence of the missionaries, and the growing respect with which they are held by the natives. As their influence is against the slave trade, and in favor of temperance, it is but natural that those interested in these lines of trade should agree that business would be better if all missionaries were removed."

Dr. Barton said that he had reason for believing that if the right to expel Dr. Stover is conceded steps will soon be taken by the local officials to drive out all the American missionaries in Portuguese territory in West Africa. He does not believe, however, that the government at Lisbon will sanction such action.

EXCLUSIVE FALL MILLINERY.

The widest assortment of styles, colors, prices. Do not delay, choose now while the showing is most complete. The styles are decidedly varied including models all the way from the large mushrooms and picture hats to the smart, severe tailored turbans. Excellent values in attractive trimmed hats priced $5, $6, $8 and $10.

B. F. Downing, 3d., 191 Thames St.

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

This time of the year, when we receive our new canned goods, and in order to make room for them, we will sell all goods on our shelves at cost.

Red Lily Brand of Goods is Considered the Best on the Market.

Red Lily Peas,	12 1-2c can.	Reg. price 18c
Red Lily Corn,	10c can.	Reg. price 15c
Red Lily Strawberries,	12 1-2c can.	Reg. price 20c
Red Lily Golden Wax Beans,	9c can.	Reg. price 15c
Red Lily Horticult'al Beans,	9c can.	Reg. price 15c

Finest French Peas, in glass, 15c a jar. Reg. price 35c.

Our New Catsup is in. 9c a bottle to start.

ARGO Red Alaska Salmon, 14c can. Reg. price 20c

Large glass jar Uncooked Ham, 30c. Reg. price 75c

15 lbs Sweet Potatoes for 25c — Lemons 15c doz

3 lbs Hamburg Steak, fresh ground for - 25c

Spice-Cured Corned Beef, - - 6c, 8c, 10c lb

Island Fowl, fresh killed, - - - 20c lb

Island Veal and Native Lamb and Mutton at Cut Prices.

John P. Squires' Famous Sausage, - 15c lb

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

Tel. 790. Norman Whitney, Prop.

We chave a few old

Virginia Hams

Which we will dispose of at **20c** a pound while they last.

Henry F. Rooney, 251 Thames St.

The Women's Aid Association WILL HOLD A

DONATION DAY

—AT THE—

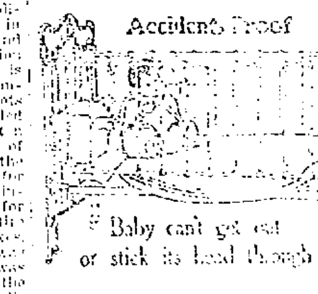
NEWPORT HOSPITAL,

Thursday, October 23,

From 2 to 5 o'clock.

[illegible]

Foster's Ideal Crib



Materials Best,
Styles Latest,
Workmanship the Finest,
Prices Absolutely the Lowest.

Babies' Cribs, fitted with woven wire springs, from $4.95

Special Values these days in Bedding and Metal Beds.

WALSH BROS., - - 220-222 Thames Street.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL.

Price, Weight, Quality — Satisfactory.

TRY US AND SEE.

NEWPORT COAL CO.,

OPPO. POST OFFICE.

'Phone 222.

JUST ARRIVED FOR

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER CO.

Barge of Genuine Old-Fashioned Deep Red Ash

Franklin Coal of Lykens Valley,

Stove and Chestnut sizes

Perry Mill Wharf. 341 Thames St.

Telephone 144.

Phone 575.

D. J. SULLIVAN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Lykens Valley Red and White Ash Coal.

HICKORY, OAK AND PINE WOOD

Cut all sizes for fireplaces.

GYMNASIUM JERSEYS.

Pants, Shoes, etc.
Athletic Sweaters,
Jacket Sweaters,
and Jerseys.

We have only the BEST MADE

—AT—

GRIFFITH'S, 158 Thames St

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

NEWPORT OPERA HOUSE
CAHN & GROSS CO., Mgrs.

Thursday, - Oct. 22.

Charles Frohman presents

"The Dainty, Delightful, Bewitching Tease,"

MARIE DORO,

In the new comedy success,

"THE RICHEST GIRL."

[illegible]

Cast includes ORRIN JOHNSON.

Prices—Stalls, $1.50, 75c, 50c, 25c. Box seats $2.00.

[illegible]

Always a Splendid Bill —AT— THE STAR THEATRE.

Moving Pictures & Illustrated Songs. Complete change Mon., Wed. & Fri. [illegible] All Seats Free.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Motion Pictures and Vaudeville.

Afternoon 3:15, 4:15 o'clock. Evening 7:15, 8:15, 9:15 o'clock. 10 Cents. All Seats Free.

Complete change Monday and Thursday.

Come One! Come All!!

DANCE

At OAKLAND HALL, PORTSMOUTH, Wednesday Even'g, Oct. 21.

[illegible] ORCHESTRA. [illegible] Committee.

Prohibition Rally!

The Prohibitionists of Newport County will hold a rally at MASONIC HALL, THURSDAY EVENG, Oct. 22, at 8 o'clock.

[illegible]

Under the auspices of the Newport County Prohibition Club.

FRED WEIR, President.
WM. G. BRIGHTMAN, Sec'y.

NEWPORT COUNTY FAIR

[illegible]

TO BOSTON.

Special train schedule and excursion fares

Tuesday, Oct. 20.

From	Leave	Fare
Newport,	9:15 A.M.	$1.40
Middletown,	9:25 A.M.	
Tiverton,	9:45 A.M.	

Due Back Bay 11:16 and South Sta. 11:25 A. M.

VISIT FAMOUS FOOD FAIRS.

Boston Food Fair—Mechanics Bldg.

New England Food Fair—Park Sq. Coliseum.

Both within a short distance of Back Bay.

Returning leave South Sta. 7:00 and Back Bay 7:07 P. M.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R. R.

—THE—

Young Men's Republican Club of Middletown

WILL HOLD A RALLY AT MIDDLETOWN HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 20.

At 8 o'clock to which you are cordially invited.

HON. ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Speaker of the House of Representatives will address the meeting, together with other prominent Republicans.

JOHN B. AUSTIN, Pres.

Hudson River Blue Crushed Stone

For paths and driveways.

J. K. SULLIVAN.

Henry Biesel & Son,

SADDLE, HARNESS and TRUNK MAKERS, HORSE and STABLE SUPPLIES, LEATHER GOODS, REPAIRING.

158 THAMES STREET.

The Latest Fad,

JIG SAW PUZZLES

Puzzles of fine art pictures cut into from 50 to 400 pieces.

Each puzzle cut individually, and finely finished.

The largest assortment in Newport.

A. C. LANDERS & SON,

167 THAMES STREET.

Camembert Cheese.

Cool weather having arrived, we are now receiving weekly shipments of the famous

"CASINO BRAND" IMPORTED CAMEMBERT CHEESE.

Landers & Peckham,

142 Thames Street.

TEL. 814.

We Can Help You

To fill out that incomplete set of silver you have.

No matter what the pattern is, we have facilities for getting just what you wish.

We will, with pleasure, quote prices on one piece or on dozen lots.

BLAINE,

246 Thames Street.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

1908.

Poll Tax Notice.

ALL VOTERS who have not been assessed a tax on either real or personal estate have been assessed a poll tax of $1, and are hereby notified to call at the office (or send by mail) and pay the same between October 15 and November 15.

The office is open daily from 9 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. and evenings of Oct. 20, 22, 24, 26 and 27 from 7 to 9 P. M.

Chapter 959, section 1 of 1890 and Chapter 47, Section 6 of 1896, provide as follows:

If any person against whom a tax is assessed in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter shall refuse or neglect to pay the same for 30 days after the same is due, the collector of taxes shall demand the same of such person with 25 cents for the cost of such demand and if any such person upon whom demand is made as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to pay such tax, together with the cost of making such demand within five days after the date of such demand, then the collector of taxes shall unless said tax has been remitted, as is herein before provided, levy upon the body of said person and commit him to jail in the county of Providence, there to remain until he shall pay such tax and all legal costs, including cost of making the demand as aforesaid, or be discharged therefrom in due course of law.

The Supreme Court of the State has recently rendered an opinion sustaining this law in every particular.

H. W. COZZENS,
Collector of Taxes.
Room 10, City Hall.
Newport, R. I., October 14, 1908.

NOTICE.

Canvass.

The Board of Aldermen of the City of Newport will be in session as a Board of Canvassers at their Chamber in the City Hall, on

October 7, 16 and 23, 1908,

AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

For the purpose of canvassing and correcting the Ward Lists of voters in the several Wards.

Witness my hand,
F. N. FULLERTON,
City Clerk.

T. W. Freeborne, Auctioneer.

30 Years' Experience,

Would solicit the sale of REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Best Results Guaranteed

Telephone 1537. 228 Spring Street.

THE NEWPORT JOURNAL AND WEEKLY NEWS

HINTS FOR INVENTORS.

A Few Suggestions on Things for Which the World Should be Most Grateful.

[London Express.

Every one respects the man who invented the stud with a movable head. He is one of the benefactors of mankind. No one has heard his name, but he has done more for humanity than, say Napoleon. He has given the whole world five minutes every morning. Think of the years thus saved and the tempers preserved!

It is, on the other hand, impossible to be friendly with the man who invented that obstinate and arbitrary thing of bane which used to be the ruin of all collars. Such a man can only be forgotten, and, if possible, forgiven. He is in the same category as the man who thought of the top hat, or the starched shirt, or the hansom street whistle. There is no excuse for him.

It is, in fact, necessary that the inventor should be a man of a sensitive and amiable disposition. He must know all the weaknesses of humanity and be prepared to respond to them. He must not scorn the little things, and he must remember that the man who thought of goloshes made a fortune. He need not worry so much about flying machines as about studs. It is more necessary that he should add to our comfort than to our altitude.

An appeal, for instance, was made the other day by a correspondent for something to take the place of the elusive button hook. A button hook is admittedly one of the things that can never be found. Its gift of disappearance is shared only with time tables, keys and openers of mineral water bottles.

It is time some one thought of a substitute for the button hook. Every one who has hurt his or her fingers in a desperate attempt to do up buttons would welcome such an invention. String has been tried, but it is not satisfactory. There is a fortune waiting would make a button hook unnecessary. There is another waiting for the inventor of the unbreakable bootlace.

Other inventions become more necessary every day. How is it, for instance, that the umbrella is allowed to remain so primitive? In its present form it is a clumsy device for protecting one part of one's body at the expense of another. By its assistance the rain is conducted in a concentrated form to one's legs and boots. In a crowd it is a constant source of irritation, as it benefits only the person immediately beneath it, and drips water on any one else who comes within its range. In a wind it may blow inside out at any moment. Surely the mind of man can think of something better than an umbrella?

Then, too, the doormat. Could anything be more unsatisfactory? In its present form it is simply a raising ground for germs. "The Lancet" ought to issue a pamphlet against it. What is needed is a revolving, self-cleaning mat, on which dust or mud could not accumulate. The visitor would put his foot on the mat and the dust would be whirled into a receiver. A small electric motor would provide the power.

Every one complains of the heat in the summer, and many people are unable to sleep successfully at night. Why should not bedrooms have sliding roofs? Nothing could be more healthy or enjoyable than to be protected by walls, but free from the oppression of the roof.

There is no such thing as a waterproof boot of reasonable weight. Any one who wants to keep dry on a rainy day has to wear heavy shooting boots. Some material is needed which could be combined with leather to make a waterproof boot of ordinary weight.

The man who thought of the fountain pen was a kindly soul, but he might have gone further and made certain that it would not ink one's fingers or overflow into one's pocket. A gauge should be fitted so that one could tell when the ink was nearly exhausted.

Glass is all very well, but it is quite unsuitable for hansoms, and has been the cause of many accidents. Something of equal transparency, but flexible, is wanted.

The pipe is one of the pillars of society, but the perfect pipe is yet to come. There are many which claim perfection, but there is always a weak point, either of shape or weight or price. At present every smoker starts by trying about six different patents, but after a time becomes careless about the effects of nicotine and goes back to the ordinary patentless briar. What is wanted is a pipe which insures absolute dryness and coolness, but does not embarrass the smoker by its grotesque shape or excessive weight.

Chairs are improving, but they are still uncomfortable. They are too angular and unresponsive, and they are made in too wholesale a way. A man ought to be fitted for his chair, just as he is fitted for his clothes. One of the disadvantages of society is the necessity for sitting in other people's chairs.

A fortune is, in fact, waiting for the professor of chairs. He would give advice on the art of sitting down, and at the end of the consultation would measure his patient and hand over the measurements, with notes, to the chair building department. What could be more grotesque than to expect a man six feet two inches tall to be comfortable in a chair meant for a man of five feet six? What is more painful than to see a woman sitting in a chair which gives her no opportunity to be graceful?

The straw hat is a useful institution, but it is getting smaller instead of larger. Originally it was meant to shade the sun, but in its present form it is as ineffectual as the bowler. The reason is that no one has yet thought of the hat which is not at the mercy of the wind, and instead of concentrating on the problem of how to keep it on the makers have simply reduced its susceptibility to wind and taken away its only merit. A straw hat of reasonable size, which cannot blow off is urgently needed.

THE BALKAN PROPOSAL.

[New York Tribune.]

It was not to be supposed that the proposal concerning a congress of the powers for the readjustment of affairs in the Balkans, which seems to have been tentatively agreed upon by Great Britain, France and Russia, would please everybody. It does not please [illegible] Turkey, because it contemplates [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] something worse. It does not please Servia and Montenegro, because it contemplates [illegible]. It does not please Bulgaria, because it [illegible] some indemnity for the territory and title which she has taken. It does not please Austria-Hungary, because it hints at [illegible] for her violation of the Berlin Treaty. It is also intimated that it will not please Germany, because that power appears inclined to [illegible] the fact of Austria-Hungary's [illegible] treaty breaking. But [illegible] the [illegible] drawn [illegible] important international proposal pleases everybody, at least when it is first [illegible].

What is more to the point is the manner in which agreement has been reached between two powers which at first were supposed to be diametrically opposed on at least one fundamental issue. It was said that Great Britain wanted the congress strictly confined to consideration of the clauses of the Berlin Treaty which had been broken, while Russia wanted that whole instrument to be revised. The tentative agreement which is now announced appears to provide for the latter course, and practically for the annulment of the Berlin Treaty and the substitution of a new convention. But all that would be substantially involved is the consideration of merely the things which Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary and Montenegro have actually done. The broken clauses of the treaty amount so nearly to the whole treaty as to make the original plans of Great Britain and Russia practically identical. The two now come together without really altering their respective attitudes.

MISTRESS OF MANY TRADES.

[Mary E. Bryan in the Home Magazine.]

Apart from managing the affairs of her home, the ordinary woman has little time to minister to the peculiar demands of a genius. It is only the excepted few—like the wives of Hawthorne and of Jonathan Edwards—who can be housekeeper, financier (where strictest economy must be used), child-trainer, and, at the same time, soother and inspirer of a sensitive, impractical, easily-depressed husband. The middle class house-mother has many different lines to keep in hand. She is mistress of many trades. She is cook, housemaid, dressmaker, milliner, doctor, and often teacher, judge and minister, for she hears the children's lessons, adjusts their quarrels and preaches them sermonettes upon the evil of selfishness and bickering. She is ruler of a miniature world, the details of which seem small, but are necessary to the harmony of the whole.

That she may engineer this complicated machinery effectively, a woman needs a better equipment than she generally gets. When a break occurs it usually comes through the lack of knowledge of the very things that should have been taught her; the laws of health and the principles of true economy. She imagines that she is the most saving creature alive, and all the while she is spending extravagantly—spending time and strength in work that is not really necessary—in elaborate cooking, cleaning and sewing that could be simplified.

She spends in un-needed details that little leisure time which should be given to her children; making them happy by her companionship—and to herself in walks, reading and social recreation. And she needs, particularly when she lives in the country—more aid in carrying on her work—the labor-saving contrivances and conveniences which modern ingenuity has produced.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Rogers K. Wetmore is in New York.

—Mrs. William H. Sands of New York is visiting here.

—Mr. John H. Sanborn, Jr., has gone to New York to work.

—Mr. Charles M. Oelrichs has gone to New York for a week.

—Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kazanjian went to New York today.

—Mrs. Edwin C. Post has gone to New York on a short visit.

—Miss Sarah Murray of New York is guest of Miss W. E. Bailey.

—Mr. Raymond S. Titus has returned to Harvard Dental School.

—Miss Andrews of New York is guest of Miss Galvin on Spring street.

—Miss Margaret Crowther has returned from a visit to relatives in New York.

—Mrs. William Bailey of New York is visiting Mrs. John Ireys, on Church street.

—Two boys in the police court were each fined $2 and costs for violation of the curfew law.

—Mr. John Carpenter Philip Bodda of England is here to visit his uncle, Mr. James Bodda.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. Fred Kaull will leave this afternoon for a vacation of a week or ten days.

—Saturday afternoon Officer Crane, in stopping a runaway horse, owned by Mr. Peter Faeler, slightly sprained his ankle.

—Mr. Charles Peckham, who has rooms in the Langley apartments, fell on the sidewalk last evening and broke his wrist.

—Miss A. R. Hone will return tomorrow from Barrytown, N. Y., where she has spent the summer, to her cottage on Old Beach road and Greenough place.

—A still alarm was rung at 5:25 Sunday afternoon for a chimney fire at 31 Callender avenue, in a house owned by Mr. Patrick Buckley. Combination 1 and Hose 4 responded.

—Commander H. E. Parmenter and Mrs. Parmenter were here yesterday, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. J. Parmenter. Commander Parmenter is at present at the Boston navy yard.

—Rev. S. H. Hilliard, secretary and treasurer of the New England department of the Church Temperance Society, preached at Trinity Church yesterday afternoon on the work of the society.

—Many complaints of overspeeding motor cycles are being made. Yesterday a girl was knocked down and bruised by one of these machines, but the police have been unable as yet to interview the owner.

—Steamer Priscilla came down from Fall River Sunday and was tied up at the south dock of the repair slope. Her crew was transferred to the Providence, which, in command of Captain Milton Brightman, went on the line.

—Mr. William R. Harvey will give a dinner Thursday evening to the members of the [illegible] Fishing Club. The table and other decorations will be appropriate, in the form of [illegible], fishing tackle, boats, [illegible] etc. [illegible]

—The Newport Artillery attended the service at Emmanuel Church last evening, when Rev. [illegible] D. D., the rector, and chaplain of the [illegible] preached [illegible] sermon. The text was from Luke [illegible] "He hath put down [illegible] mighty from their seats and [illegible] of low degree."

—Mr. [illegible] New [illegible] York [illegible] Saturday [illegible] [illegible]

—In a recent [illegible] Island [illegible] Virginia rail found May [illegible] Westerly [illegible] state. The [illegible] to Newport.

[illegible]

—[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] have been invited to [illegible] guests.

DR. JACOBY'S APPOINTMENT.

Selected by Board of Health to Examine School Children for Deficiencies in Eyes and Ears.

The Board of Health has selected Dr. D. P. A. Jacoby as the expert to examine school children for deficiencies in eyes and ears. He began his work today and before finishing will examine all the pupils to determine if they are deficient in eye sight or hearing. In case he discovers any deficiency he will notify the teachers, with suggestions as to the proper treatment, and the teacher will in turn notify the parents. Then, if the regular examiners find any trouble in regard to eyes or ears to which they cannot attend, the cases will be referred to Dr. Jacoby, who has made a special study of diseases of the eyes, ears and throat.

For some time the School Committee has felt that some of the pupils are backward because of deficiencies of vision or hearing which might perhaps be easily remedied, and that such backwardness is a detriment to all the pupils. It has been suggested that a special school might be devoted to some of these pupils, as has been done elsewhere, to prepare them to take their places in the regular schools without seriously hampering the other pupils as they undoubtedly do now.

What Dr. Jacoby does will be in an advisory manner. The cases will be referred to the parents, much the same as other cases of disease now by the regular examiners.

A FASCINATING OCCUPATION.

Grape Raising and Wine Making in France—How the Day of Vintage is Announced.

To the French peasant the water in the well is exclusively adapted to cleaning house, and never by any chance finds its way to the table. The poorest of the poor drinks his bottle of cider or wine at each meal, and the children of tenderest age share it with their parents. This little "piccolo," as the peasants call it, which they drink at their "marchand de vins" for three or four cents a bottle, is usually made on the place. There are districts where the wine seller numbers 16 per cent of the population, and in many small hamlets hardly deserving the name of villages—hamlets some distance from a railway, and without a postoffice—you will find eight, nine or ten wineshops within a few yards of each other. Such wineshops frequently retail the wine from their own little vineyards. The owner cultivates his grapes, and when they are ripe he gathers them at his own convenience with the help of his family.

But where there are several vineyards together, covering a certain amount of the land and requiring for their harvest the assistance of outsiders, the day for the vintage is fixed not by the growers, but by the "commune." At this season of the year all these little places are just now posted with the official "avis," printed in black on plain white paper, an outward and visible sign in France of government officialdom, informing the citizens that on such a day of the current or following month the vintage will begin, and they must make their arrangements accordingly.

When the day arrives the sound of a drum is heard in the village, and on the little green, under the Tree of Liberty, the mayor's delegate, who is usually the keeper of the locality, announces that the vintage is open and summons the vendangeurs to their respective vineyards. Armed with their scissors, cutters or "secateurs," men and women and often children start in procession for their allotment, the men carrying the great baskets, and all singing and talking and laughing at once. The vintage is a fête, and the vendangeur loves the few autumn days spent under the warm sun among the brown vines, where the clusters of small black or white grapes hang within such easy reach of the pickers.

Often these vineyards make a very charming picture. A little stiff outline because all the vines are supported on poles of equal length, there are growers who take a pleasure in lending to their vineyards a graceful touch by adding here and there a small fruit tree, and here and there a flowering bush. Here is one in which every row of vines is terminated by tall, free flowering roses, white, pink or crimson, which are bearing sweet scented and lovely blossoms. In the woods hard by, that clothe the slopes of the low hills, you may hear the guns of the chasseurs, and occasionally a covey of partridges scuttle by. The scene is of the gayest. Every one loves the little golden grape of France in particular, and while gathering for the wine every picker is having a feast as well.

From dawn to the end of the short sunset of this early autumn season the bunches fall rapidly before the onslaught, and the tall, bell-shaped baskets, piled with the handsome fruit, accumulate along the different plots. The majority of the hired vendangeurs come from the south, and their swarthy skin and vivacious manners distinguish them readily from the more sedate Norman type of the village. The women's heads are tied up in neat cotton handkerchiefs, striped, checked or printed in gay colors. The men wear wide brimmed straw hats. Given fine weather, grape picking is a most fascinating occupation.

MILLINERY.

Autumn and Winter Showing

Imported Models and those from our own workrooms.

M. E. TOBIN,

46 and 48 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

'Phone 1122

Pattern Hats.

We shall continue to show new pattern hats every day.

—THE—

Bon Ton Millinery,

233 Thames St.

'Phone 627.

Store closes Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 6 o'clock.

Schreier's,

143 Thames Street.

Leaders in Millinery.



Most Complete and Artistic Selection. Everything in the line found here.

Boston Store.

Unmatchable Values.

Linens, Sheets, —AND— Pillow Cases

SCARFS and SQUARES. Union Linen Scarfs and Squares, 4 rows drawn work, 39c quality. Sale Price 25c

SCARFS and SQUARES. Hand Embroidered Scarfs and Squares, full size for Shawls, $1 quality. Sale Price 49c

CLUNY SCARFS. Cluny Scarfs in two lengths, with lace edging and insertion, $2 quality. Sale Price $1.29

CLUNY CENTREPIECES. Cluny Centrepieces, 20 inches, in 10 patterns, $1.50 quality. Sale Price 98c

TRAY CLOTHS. 20 dozen Tray Cloths in all linen and mercerized, 25c quality. Sale Price 15c

BLEACHED SHEETS. Bleached Sheets, size 81x90, seamed, 50c quality. Sale Price 49c

PILLOW CASES. Cotton Pillow Cases, 42x36, 15c quality, Sale Price 12 1-2c

THE King-McLeod Co.

Full Line of Fall Millinery!

Mr. & Mrs. N. T. Hodson.

Reasons why you should purchase a FISCHER PIANO

Durability of Construction
Sixty-five years of Piano study and Piano building have brought it to the highest point of perfection.

Tonal Superiority
Rich, sweet and sympathetic. A singing quality beyond the reach of other Pianos.

Beauty of Case
[illegible] "The Fischer" excels. Architecturally it is an artistic piece of furniture, exquisitely finished.

With room, many other reasons could be advanced, but the above are paramount.

OVER 125,000 NOW IN USE

Write for [illegible] and terms

J. & C. FISCHER

[illegible] New York

GOFF & DARLING

[illegible] Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.



DRUGGISTS.

CORNS

May be easily removed by using "Waukeazy" Corn Solvent.

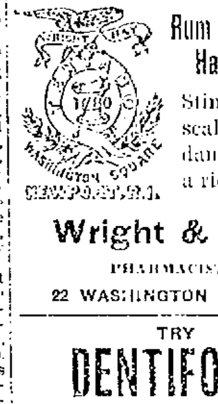
Try it and you will get instant relief.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN M. CALLAHAN

Reg. Druggist,

COR. BROADWAY AND COLLINS ST.



Rum and Quinine Hair Tonic.

Stimulates the scalp, removes dandruff, gives a rich lustre.

Wright & Hay,

PHARMACISTS,

22 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

TRY DENTIFOAM

The Popular Tooth Wash.

As an elegant and healthful preparation for the teeth it stands unsurpassed while it preserves and beautifies the teeth, it gives a healthy tone to the gums and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath.

PREPARED BY

Downing Bros.,

PHARMACISTS,

42-44 BROADWAY.

The WILLIAM H. COTTON PHARMACY,

Gilbert S. Read, Manager.

226 Thames Street. Tel. 2170.

MOTHS Must Be GUARDED AGAINST.

Cedar Mothaline, Lavender Mothaline, Crystallized Japanese Camphor, Crystallized Japanese Carbolcrystal.

These Weapons cost but 15c. the Package.

Cole's Pharmacy,

302 THAMES STREET.

If you want a quick lighting, quick burning fuel you should use

OTTO COKE

It lasts as long as coal and gives more heat.

Leave your orders at the office

THE BIJOU, 39 Thames St.

'Phone 1103.

At all grocers 10c. bag.

A. & H. C. HAMMETT,

Lumber, Brick, Cement, Sewer Pipe, Hardware, Paints, etc.

319-321 THAMES STREET.

Nice Lot of PINE and CEDAR CLAPBOARDS —AND— Wide Cypress and Pine Boards JUST RECEIVED.

F. Wellington Putman, D.D. Scientific Refractionist —AND— Manufacturing Optician.

118 SPRING STREET.

The only exclusive Optician in Newport. Everything pertaining to spectacles and eyeglasses can be found here. Repair jobs turned out quicker than any other place, all work guaranteed.

Telephone 185. Hours 8 A. M., 8 P. M.

Bellevue Laundry,

Pond Avenue and Warner Street.

We make a specialty of starch work.

All of our shirts are starched and ironed by hand.

Work called for and delivered to any part of the city.

Telephone 398.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

JAMESTOWN & NEWPORT FERRY COMPANY.

Str. BEAVER TAIL

Between Jamestown and Newport,

Will run the following trips until further notice:

Leave Jamestown.	Leave Newport.
6:00 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
7:00	7:30
8:15	8:45 U. S. Mail
9:15 U. S. Mail	10:30
11:00	11:30
12:00	12:30
1:00	1:30
2:00	2:30
3:00	3:30
4:00	4:30 U. S. Mail
5:00 U. S. Mail	5:30
6:00	6:30
7:00	7:30

Sundays.

6:00 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
7:00	7:30
9:00	9:30
12:00	12:30
4:00	4:30
5:00	5:30
6:00	6:30

Saturday night leave Jamestown 8 P. M. return leave Newport 11 P. M. unless otherwise advertised.

Subject to change without notice.

Newport, Jamestown & Saunderstown Ferry.

From Commercial Wharf, foot Franklin St., near Postoffice.

Only Direct Connection for Narragansett Pier by Trolley.

Week days and Sundays. Except first round trip will be omitted Sundays.

Saund'n to Jamest'n, Stopping at Ft. Greble.	West Jamest'n to Saund'n, Stopping at Ft. Greble.	East Jamest'n to Newport.	Newport to Jamest'n connects for Ft. Greble, Saund'n and Narra. Pier.
a6:50 a.m.	7:15a.m.	7:30a.m.	8:00
8:00	9:35	8:40	9:00
10:00	10:35	9:40	10:00
11:00	11:35	10:40	11:00
12:00	12:35	11:40	12:00
2:00	3:35	12:40p.m.	1:00
4:00	4:35	1:40	2:00
5:00	5:35b	2:40	3:00
	7:15	3:40	4:00
		4:40	5:00

a Does not stop at Fort Greble.
b Fort Greble only.

Newport & Prov. Railway Company

Short Line--Low Fare.

In Effect Sept. 28, 1908.
VIA N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

Leave Newport	Arrive Fox Point	Leave Fox Point	Arrive Newport
6:50 a. m. to Bristol Ferry only			
7:35	9:45	7:05a.m.	9:15a.m.
8:35	10:45	8:05	10:15
9:35	11:15	9:05	11:15
10:35	12:45p.m.	10:05	12:15p.m.
11:35	1:45	11:05	1:15
12:35p.m.	2:45	12:05p.m.	2:15
1:35	3:45	1:05	3:15
2:35	4:45	2:05	4:15
3:35	5:45	3:05	5:15
4:35	6:45	4:05	6:15
5:35	7:45	5:05	7:15
6:35	8:45	6:05	8:05

7:35 to Union Station only.
9:00 to Bristol Ferry only. Returning leave Bristol Ferry 9:45 P. M. Arrive in Newport 10:30 P. M.
10:30
11:15 to Union Station only.

Cars leave Washington Square for Training Station on the hour and half hour from 7:00 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

SUNDAY TIME TABLE.

Leave Newport for Providence—at 8:35, 9:35, 10:35, 11:35 a. m. 12:35, 1:35, 2:35, 3:35, 4:35, 5:35, 6:35 and 7:35 p. m. 9:00 p. m. to Bristol Ferry only. 10:30 and 11:15 p. m. to Union Station only.

Leave Fox Point Providence for Newport at 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 a. m. 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 p. m.

G. M. TOWLE, Supt.

Painting Work

On the exterior of your house should be done in the autumn to get the best results.

Compare our work with some of the cheap kind and you will decide to place your order with us.

MONEY

Is wasted on cheap paint and cheap painters.

Estimates for all kinds of interior and exterior work furnished on application.

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My Tulips, Hyacinths, Freesia, Narcissus, Easter Lilies, Snowdrops, Jonquils, Chinese Lilies, etc., have arrived and they are fine ones, and the price is right.

Ferns from 10c. to 75c. each; Palms 50c.; Norfolk Pines 50c.; Rubber Plants 50c. and 90c. each.

Nice Potting soil fresh every week. Flower Pots, all sizes.

Plantone to make your plants grow. Also always on hand, Galvanized Coal Hods from 30c. to 45c.; Sieves from 15c up; Galvanized Ash Cans from $2.00 up; Furnace Scoops 65c.

Welsbach Mantles from 10c. to 35c. each. A nice "air light" Globe and Mantle complete for 50c.

At H. L. DeBLOIS'S, 80 Broadway.

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Our success with this new roofing is way beyond our expectations... The ones who have bought it are more than pleased... Now you have a roof that needs covering this year... Do it now, before the weather is bad. Come and let us show you some roofs we have sold and you will buy one too if you need one.

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Meals served in the dining cars of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. are good meals—well cooked and well served.

You must see for yourself how good they are.

Table d'hote dinner one dollar — you'll find that you've often paid more for meals not half so good.

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OLD COLONY ST. RAILWAY CO.

Newport & Fall River Time Table.

Leave City Hall, Newport, for Fall River via Middletown, Portsmouth and Tiverton, 6:10 A. M., then ten and fifty minutes past the even hour and half past the odd hour, until 10:10 P. M., then 11:15 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50 A. M. Then same as week days.

Return, Leave City Hall, Fall River, for Newport via Tiverton, Portsmouth and Middletown, 5:10 A. M., then ten and fifty minutes past the odd hour and half past the even hour until 10:20 P. M., then 11:15 P. M.

Sundays, 6:30 A. M. Then same as week days.

Leave City Hall, Fall River, (for Stone Bridge only) 4:50 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.

Return, Leave Stone Bridge for Fall River 6:25 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. Do not run Sundays.

NEWPORT CITY CARS,

Leave One Mile Corner for Morton Park, 6:00 A. M., and every fifteen minutes until and including 11:00 P. M. Sundays 6:30 A. M., then same as week days.

Return, Leave Morton Park 6:22 A. M., then every fifteen minutes until 11:22 P. M. Sundays, 6:52 A. M., then same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for Beach, 6:45 A. M., then every fifteen minutes until 6:00 P. M. Sundays, 7:30 A. M., then same as week days.

Return, Leave Beach 7:00 A. M., then every fifteen minutes until 11:00 P. M. Sundays, 7:45 A. M., then same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street Wolling Beach for Beach 6:15 A. M., then every fifteen minutes until 10:45 P. M. Sundays same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for Mile Corner 6:30 A. M., then every fifteen minutes until 11:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:30 A. M., then same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for Morton Park 6:15 A. M., then every fifteen minutes until 11:15 P. M. Sundays, 6:45 A. M., then same as week days.

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Leave Long Wharf, Newport, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 1:15 p. m. Due Block Island 3:30 p. m. Returning, leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays 8:00 a. m., Newport 10:15 a. m., due Providence 12:30 p. m. Ticket office on steamer.

C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport.
The New England Navigation Co.

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For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express Office, 272 Thames street. J. I. GREENE, Ticket Agent.

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In Effect June 1, 1908.
Subject to change without notice.

LEAVE	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M
Newport	*7 10	*9 50	†1 05	*4 05	*7 15	[illegible]
Prov. arr.	9 45	11 51	2 53	5 53	9 51	
Boston, arr.	11 20	1 20	4 01	7 01	11 01	
New York	2 10	4 01	7 00	11 00	[illegible]	
Arrive	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M	A M

LEAVE	Night	A M	A M	P M	P M
New York	a12 00	*10 02	*1 00	*1 00	[illegible]
Boston		1 03	10 03	3 02	
Prov.		2 10	11 16	4 11	
Newport, arr.	6 50	4 00	1 00	6 4?	[illegible]
	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.

a Following this train is the through Federal Express (via Harlem river) leaving Washington at 5:35 P. M.; Baltimore 6:35 P. M.; Philadelphia 8:55 P. M. due at Wickford Junction 4:16 A. M. Newport 6:50 A. M.

b Federal Express to New London and beyond.

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The Newport Journal AND WEEKLY NEWS is especially adapted to mailing.

FLEET AT YOKOHAMA.

Guns of Sixteen Japanese Vessels Send Out Roaring Welcome.

Demonstrations of Hospitality Far Exceed Expectations of Rear Admiral Sperry.

With the guns of 16 great Japanese battleships, one for every vessel in the American fleet, roaring a welcome, and record-breaking crowds assembled on the water front and hills to join in the greeting, Admiral Sperry's armada swung into harbor Sunday morning.

One note dominated all of the features of the program for the reception of the Americans, and that was that they are the nation's guests and that all the empire, from highest to lowest, are the visitors' hosts. The eagerness of the people of the city in their eagerness to extend a welcome that would equal or exceed any yet given to the fleet in its round-the-world voyage reached a pitch which is declared to have never been exceeded in the empire as a demonstration of cordiality toward national guests.

The spectacle presented when the ships came to anchor was declared by naval men to be the most imposing and magnificent marine picture ever seen in the Far East. Thirty-two great warships occupied four long columns of eight each, the American vessels spick and span and showing no traces of their recent encounter with a typhoon, taking the place of honor in the forefront, with the Japanese immediately behind them and heading the south.

The American fleet was a little behind its schedule in arriving because of a fog which hung over the bay and hindered the vessels in getting to their anchorage grounds. Before dawn the white American fleet had been dimly discerned manoeuvring off the entrance to Tokio bay, while the 16 Japanese warships, in sombre color, swung at their anchor buoys outside the breakwater, encircled by low, purple hills.

Already the entire city was awake and the streets were crowded, excited people streaming in from the surrounding country on foot, in jinrikishas or carriages making their way to the water front and to the hills overlooking the bay to get their first glimpse of the fleet.

From thousands of flag staffs and buildings at every point in the city floated the Stars and Stripes, and the entire lengths of miles of streets were almost walled with intertwined American and Japanese emblems.

Foreigners were in the minority in the crowds, but whenever they appeared they were treated with even exceptional courtesy, because to the Japanese all foreigners must be Americans, many of the Japanese being unable to discriminate between Americans and those from other lands.

As the American battleships came through the entrance to the fog-enveloped bay they were accompanied by Japanese cruisers Soya, Magami and Tatsuta, commanded by Rear Admiral Uera Kari.

Passing up the coast off Yokosuki, the first note of real welcome was sounded when a fireworks salute was fired by the "American Friends' Association," composed entirely of Japanese, who had assembled at Kurikama on the site of Perry's monument.

When it came closer in the fleet was met by seven big ocean liners chartered by the prefecture of Kanagawa, carrying 5,500 persons, including many foreigners. The air was filled with bursting bombs sent up from various points and the roar of voices was heard even in the city of Yokohama.

At 8:45 a. m. the Japanese battleships boomed a salute as tender Yankton, which was slightly in the lead of the American fleet, appeared dimly around Honmon point through the fog, which soon lifted a little, enabling a full view of the fleet approaching its anchorage.

As soon as the fleet came to anchor a reception committee and attaches of the various foreign embassies and legations and the mayor of Yokohama put off from shore for flagship Connecticut.

American Ambassador O'Brien did not come down from Tokio, because under naval etiquette he could not be present until the American Admiral commanding the fleet had paid an official call upon him. The ambassador's wife, however, was present, together with ladies of the embassy, as well as Consul General Sammons, who is stationed at Seoul, and Mrs. Sammons, and Secretary Jay of the American embassy, all in an unofficial capacity as guests of the navy.

Frank J. Loomis, head of the American commission to the Japanese International Exposition, together with Secretary O'Loughlin and the entire business men's delegation from the Pacific coast, now on a visit to Japan, was present, arriving in a special train from Tokio early in the morning.

Every vernacular newspaper in Yokohama and Tokio printed special illustrated editions containing enthusiastic articles with reference to the coming of the American fleet. The entire circulation of these newspapers probably will reach 1,000,000.

The scars borne by the American battleships as a result of their encounter with a terrific typhoon, surprised the vast crowds who viewed the vessels as they swung at their anchors. The magnificent picture presented by the ships as they steamed in perfect alignment to their alloted places, the wounds on their white sides obscured by the haze and the smoke of welcoming cannon, caused many warm expressions of admiration. Few who then saw the fleet realize to what an extent the ships had been pounded by the waves, the storm being described by many old officers as the worst they have ever encountered.

The Kearsarge, it became known, which was separated from the fleet in the typhoon, was picked up by the other vessels, only a short time before the fleet entered Yokohoma. The ship, as well as some of the others, is still undergoing repairs.

A pretty feature of the welcome to the fleet, and one which was answered by the tremendous cheers of the men on board the Yankee vessels, was the singing of the American national anthem by 2,000 school children, the sound of whose voices was carried far over the waters.

Rear Admiral Sperry said he was prepared for a magnificent greeting on the part of the Japanese, but that the demonstrations of hospitality had far exceeded his expectations.

The moment the fleet dropped anchor the admirals, in formal dress, hastened on the flagships of the various divisions to the flagship of the fleet, the Connecticut, which also was boarded by Japanese subordinate officers, who [illegible] arrange details.

Shortly afterward the commander-in-chief and the other admirals, accompanied by their staffs, entered a launch and proceeded to the flagship of the Japanese fleet, to pay an official call upon Vice Admiral Baron Ijuin. The Japanese admiral promptly returned the call.

Vice Admiral Ijuin, resplendent with gold lace and magnificent decorations, received a hearty welcome from Admiral Sperry on board the Connecticut. After a brief visit the Japanese officers departed, and as they went down the side the Japanese flag was broken out at the mainmast and the guns belched forth a salute.

A short time later Francis B. Loomis, formerly first assistant Secretary of State, and now United States commissioner to the Tokio Exposition, accompanied by Mrs. Loomis, John C. O'Loughlin and Mrs. O'Loughlin, and Acting Consul General Babbitt, called upon Rear Admiral Sperry and paid their respects. They received a salute of 15 guns as they left the ship. In the meantime visits were exchanged between the captains of all the vessels.

The mayor and governor also called on the admiral, and later the reception committee boarded the Connecticut and bade the admiral and his men welcome in behalf of the entire nation.

In the afternoon the garden party given by the mayor of Yokohama was attended by many officers and great crowds of civilians, but the weather was unfavorable and somewhat interfered with the success of the function. Everywhere about the streets the American officers and men are treated with the greatest courtesy.

At nightfall magnificent illuminations lit up the entire city. Electric lights and lanterns were swinging everywhere, and at a prominent point a huge design, in which the word "Welcome" was spelled with brilliant lights, was surrounded by hundreds of American and Japanese flags.

The lantern parade, in which there were many flower floats, made an inspiring spectacle, as thousands upon thousands of the little Japanese, in quaint costumes and bright colors, took part.

All the Japanese warships were outlined in electric lights, and each carried an American flag at its mainmast.

Several dinners were given in honor of the American officers, at one of which the mayor was host and Admiral Sperry the guest of honor. This was followed by a ball given by Governor Sufu of Kanagawa, at which 1,500 persons were present.

During the course of his speech at the dinner Admiral Sperry said that the object of the cruise was the development of the fleet for peaceful purposes. He believed that nothing was ever likely to occur to break the traditional friendship of America and Japan.

It is understood that Captain W. B. Poetter of the Vermont will take command of the second division at Hong Kong.

THE WORLD'S BASE BALL SERIES.

Fall in Receipts from Last Year Due to the Disappointing Attendance in Chicago.

The world's championship base ball series fell off a trifle in receipts from the series of last year, which was one of the same number of games. This was due largely to the disappointing attendance in Chicago. The players, however, do pretty well. Because of a tie they got in on five games a year ago. This season they are in on but four, but the average money from these games for them is greater than in 1907. Complete figures on the attendance, etc., follow:

Total attendance	62,232
Total receipts	$94,976
Chicago club	$19,681.60
Detroit Club	$19,681.60
Chicago players	$27,669.11
Each man (21 in)	$1,317.58
Detroit players	$18,446.08
Each man (21 in)	$878.09
Wednesday crowd	6,210
Receipts of day	$9,577.50

For five games last year there was an attendance of 78,068 and the money taken in was $101,728.50

The professional base ball season surpassed in point of attendance any in the history of the game. The number of paid admissions for the National League was 3,514,285 as against 2,737,793 the previous season. In the American League the gain was less, because the American League had a closely-fought pennant race last season, while this season's was the first race in the National League to be evenly contested in many years. The figures for the American League are 3,554,337, as against 3,398,761.

MARRIAGE OF SURGEON NEILSON.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John L. Neilson, U. S. N., a son of the late Surgeon John L. Neilson, U. S. N., and well known in Newport, where he formerly resided, was married in Vallejo, Cal., last week to Miss Caroline McDougall, daughter of the late Commander Charles J. McDougall, U. S. N. Surgeon Neilson is attached to the Buffalo and the marriage was set for a much later date, but when the Buffalo received orders Friday to start for Bremerton today they decided to be married at once. The bride will accompany her husband to Puget Sound.

IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS.

Don't Mistake the Cause of Your Troubles. A Newport Citizen Shows How to Cure Them.

Many people never suspect their kidneys. If suffering from a lame, weak or aching back they think that it is only a muscular weakness; when urinary trouble sets in they think it will soon correct itself. And so it is with all the other symptoms of kidney disorders. That is just where the danger lies. You must cure these troubles or they may lead to diabetes or Bright's disease. The best remedy to use is Doan's Kidney Pills. It cures all ills which are caused by weak or diseased kidneys. Newport people testify to permanent cures.

A. J. Oakley, 20 Gould Street, Newport, R. I., says: "I can highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills, as my wife and I have used them with the best of results. I was led to procure this remedy at Wright & Hay's drug store by the many favorable reports I had heard about it and I was not in the least disappointed in the results that followed its use."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

H. J. HASS,
FLORIST
In All Its Branches.
Give me your orders and I will guarantee satisfaction.
Flower Store
196 Thames Street.

The Newport Journal
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Is especially adapted to mailing.

FIRELESS COOKERS.

A Great Variety May be Had and Much Saved Through This Simple Homemade Device.

[New York Tribune.]

"I have been experimenting for the last six months with many fireless cookers," said Miss Anna Barrows, "but I have found that the one you can make yourself is just as good as any on the market. Set the kettle which contains the food in a kettle of boiling water. Then surround the whole with some substance which is a non-conductor of heat. That is all there is to a fireless cooker. It should be used as an adjunct to every kitchen for foods which demand long, slow, cooking. It not only saves money, but is better for foods which require this kind of cooking. Of course, if one is cooking with coal, so that a thing can be set on the back of the stove to simmer, it doesn't matter. But every one who cooks with gas, electricity, oil or alcohol should have a fireless cooker."

Miss Barrows's first lesson of the year was given recently at Brooklyn Institute, in the new Academy of Music, where a fine hall was fitted up with electric cooking apparatus, running hot and cold water and everything else necessary for cooking lessons. Her theme was "Markets and Meats," and her remarks on the fireless cooker came apropos of a dish of braised veal. She first took the tougher, scraggly, more undesirable portions of a round of veal, rolled them in flour or bread crumbs and fried them brown in pork fat. For the fat she tried out slices of larding pork.

"This pork fat gives the veal a flavor it would not otherwise have," said she. "Veal has been called the chameleon of the kitchen. We eat it under many different names. Many persons are opposed to pork as an article of food and opposed to fat in cooking. We require a certain amount of fat, and we consume it. Americans consume it largely in the form of butter. Butter costs 35 or 40 cents a pound. It is an animal fat, and I am not sure that it is any more wholesome than good beef or pork fat, at 10 or 12 cents, nicely tried out. Certainly I would just as soon use the beef and pork fat in cooking as to use cooking butter."

The bits of veal being browned by this time, she took them out, added to the fat in the pan a tablespoonful of flour and stirred it smooth into a brown gravy. Then she added water and flavoring. It may be made different every time by a different flavoring. A bay leaf may be used, or lemon juice, onion, tomatoes or some table sauce. Returning the veal to this sauce, she said: "Now this is exactly the sort of dish to put in a fireless cooker. It wants to simmer slowly for a long time. That makes tough portions of meat tender, wholesome and well flavored. This is the way to use up tough, cheap meat. Remember always that the tough muscles of the animal have just as much nutriment in them as the tender ones. They are not so agreeable to chew, that's all.

"If it requires much fuel to make them tender they may not be any cheaper in the end. But if they can get long cooking in a fireless cooker or on the back of a coal stove which is kept always going in winter money can be saved. You can make this stew or braise of the rough ends and trimmings of any kind of meat.

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Hotel Belvedere,
BRISTOL, R. I.
A. W. HATHAWAY, Mgr.
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PRIVATE DINING ROOMS.
Planked Steak, Planked Chicken, and Broiled Live Lobsters Specialties.
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LADIES' ORCHESTRA.
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Special attention to automobile and yachting parties.
Charming town, delightful trip from Newport.



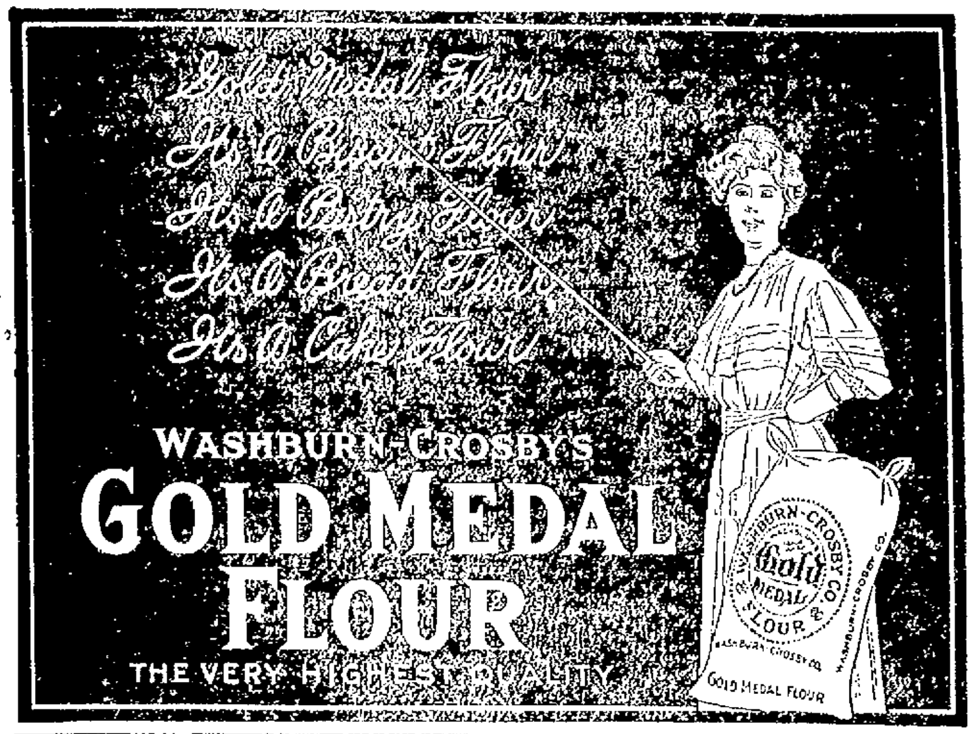
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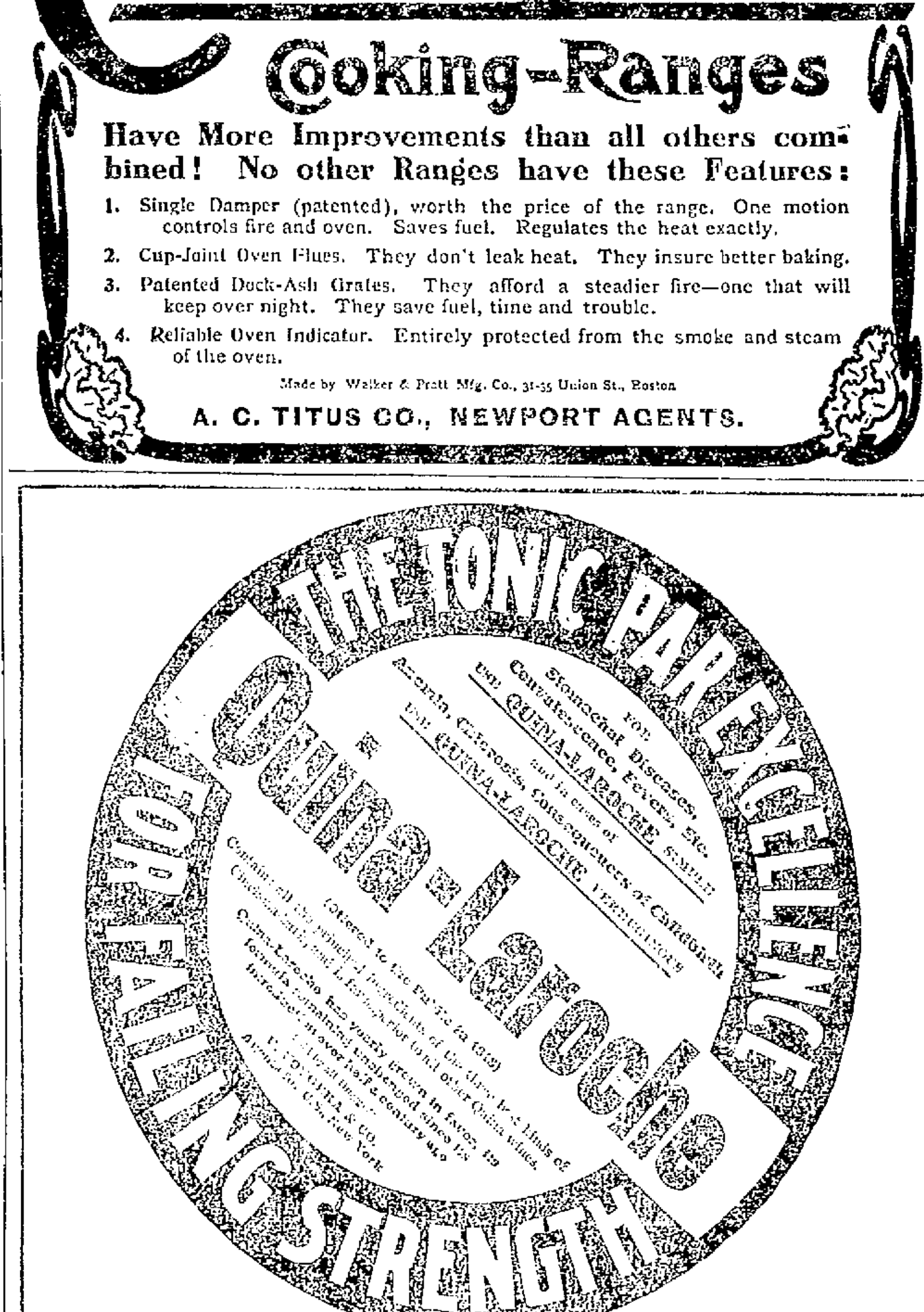
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Have More Improvements than all others combined! No other Ranges have these Features:
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6 COLONIAL ST., 66 WASHINGTON SQ.

For Rent.
The EASTON FARM,
Middletown, R. I., is offered for rent from Dec. 1st, 1908.
This is one of the best, if not the best, milk farms on the Island of Rhode Island and can be made a leader.
It has a mile of seaweed privilege immediately adjoining.
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One of the Finest Nurseries on the Island,
Comprising about 2½ acres of good land with many varieties of fine ornamental trees and shrubs. Apply
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Full details of desirable houses in Washington for rent furnished or unfurnished.

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Some good winter cottages now for rent at very moderate rates for the long winter season, in the Kay and Catherine streets districts.
Frederick H. Paine,
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FOR SALE.
A cottage of six (6) rooms, with modern improvements, hot water heat, for $2,200.00. Good location.
A nearly new cottage in Fifth Ward, 2½-story building, with improvements, 8 rooms, to be sold at a bargain.
BARGAINS in REAL ESTATE
Fine property on Howard street, to settle estate.
WM. LOFTUS,
234 SPRING STREET.

To Rent, Furnished,
Until next June, on Mann avenue, an apartment containing five rooms.
Furnace heat and modern improvements. Very suitable for a naval officer.
—APPLY TO—
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IN MIDDLETOWN, a few miles from Newport. House of 10 large rooms; Grounds covered with shade trees. Asking Price only $4,000
J. F. J. O'Connor,
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CLARENCE A. HAMMETT CO.,
823 THAMES STREET.

THE NEWPORT JOURNAL
AND WEEKLY NEWS.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Thirty Million Tons of Fuel Required to Heat Metropolis.

Conservation Movement—Desire to Fly—Race of Automatons—A Church and its Nickname.

[Correspondence of the News.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—New York feels more than a merely curious interest in the oft-repeated prediction that the coal mines of the country will be exhausted in another 100 years for the reason that this city is the greatest coal consumer in the world. According to statistics recently collected the metropolis uses over 25,000,000 tons annually and requires the services of 50,000 men to keep itself warmed and lighted. More than $150,000,000 is invested in the business of supplying the city's residents with coal, and no less than 2,000 coal barges and 150 tugs are kept busy in transporting it about New York harbor. These coal barges average in capacity from 350 to 1,500 tons apiece, and in them there is always afloat about the city more than a million and a half tons of coal.

Every day there is loaded into barges in the harbor of New York more coal than is used in a whole year throughout the Empire of China. Last year the coal wharves in the city handled 29,440,000 tons of coal, and this year the total promises to run well above 30,000,000 tons. Averaging factories and small consumers at a price of four dollars for each ton, New York will spend during the coming winter $120,000,000 to keep itself warm. The city government alone will use nearly 700,000 tons and whatever claim New York may have to municipal cleanliness is to be attributed to the fact that three-quarters of the coal shipped from its docks is anthracite. Where the whole tremendous amount goes may be guessed from the fact that the large hotels use 100 tons a day each, the largest steamships 1,000 tons a day and department stores each 50 tons daily. Altogether Father Knickerbocker with the 30,000,000 tons of coal which he burns annually is anything but glad to see the approach of winter.

As a result of the startling possibilities contained in the threatened exhaustion not only of coal, but of lumber and other products of which it uses enormous quantities, New York is taking a keen interest in the work of the newly organized Conservation League of America. That this interest is not confined to any single class is indicated by the fact that both Gustave Schwab, president of the National Council of Commerce and well known as a capitalist, and John Mitchell, have been enrolled as vice presidents of the league. Another resident of New York who is taking an active part in the new movement for the preservation of the country's natural wealth is Andrew Carnegie, who has summed up the situation in two terse sentences. "Conservation of forests is needed," he says, "for no forests, no navigable rivers; no rivers, no cheap transportation. Conservation of the soil is paramount (more than a 1,000,000 tons of the best is swept to the sea, every year and lost) for less soil, less crops; less crops, less commerce, less wealth."

To check such waste the Conservation eLague has announced that backed by some of the most powerful organizations in the country, such as the American Federation of Labor, the National Civic Federation, the Farmer's National Congress and others, as well as general public sentiment, it will endeavor to secure from every candidate for Congress before election day a statement as to his attitude regarding the conservation movement, to the end that the next national legislature may contain as many men as possible pledged to legislation safeguarding natural resources and conserving them for the greatest benefit of the whole nation.

The craze for flying has hit this city hard and even women and children are now grappling with the problems—or some of them at least—of the conquest of the air. This week has seen the organization of the first feminine flying club, whose members are very much in earnest in asserting that wives have just as good a right to fly as husbands.

Juvenile interest is being encouraged by the Aeronautic Society which is to offer a series of prizes for kite flying competitions by school children. While kite-flying may seem to be but distantly related to man-flying, this is by no means the case. One of America's foremost aeronauts, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, has experimented for years with kites. So in offering prizes for juvenile kite flying the Aeronautic Society is not only stimulating interest in a very important detail, but is furthering the chief purpose of its organization, which is to arouse interest in flying among all classes. To this end it offers the free use of its grounds and shops at Morris Park to building aeronauts. Instruction in flying will be given at the same place, where the city's first flying school is located. Altogether New York has been pretty thoroughly infected with the flying microbe, and with the increasing interest and enthusiasm it may yet fall to the lot of a Brooklyn man to give to a waiting world the first aerial perambulator.

Broadwayites and especially frequenters of the large hotels along the "Great White Way" are busy just at present in examining their fingers and toes to see if they still "work" satisfactorily. A noted college professor has caused this worry by announcing that if labor saving devices continue to invade all fields of daily life the human being will soon lose all initiative for independent action and will become only an animated automaton, which will go through life pressing buttons and dropping coins in the slots of automatic machines. Country people, this scientist holds, need not fear an early approach of this evolutionary change, since they are less fully supplied with self-working appliances. It is rather in the big cities, and particularly in the large hotels, that he sees the near approach of a race of hopelessly dependent beings. When a man doesn't even have to open a door for himself he holds that the automatic age has surely arrived.

These observations on the part of the professorial reasoner were inspired by the installation in the Hotel Astor of an electric motor which, by the mere pressing of a button, turns the doors without effort on the part of the person entering or leaving the hotel. On the other hand New Yorkers who have had to push heavy revolving doors at hotel entrances for a good many years do not seem to be either alarmed or changed by the innovation. Mr. F. A. Muschenheim, the manager of the Astor, is the Edison of hotel men, so far as the use of automatic devices goes, but he doesn't take any stock in the professor's alarm over the ill effects of the multiplication of self-operating machinery. "There will always be plenty of big things to keep people busy in New York," he says, "and you can't blame them if they like to save trouble in dealing with small things in every possible way by the use of automatic devices."

The "Little Church Around the Corner," probably the most famous church in the country, has just passed its sixtieth birthday. Known in literature, and even in song, it is the one church in America which has a national reputation. Few persons however, know the origin of the popular name, or the correct name of this church. Its proper designation is the Church of the Transfiguration. It was originally organized by 29 persons in 1848, and had its first home in Twenty-Fourth Street, just west of Fifth Avenue. To-day it has 1500 communicants, and within the past 10 years the original pastor, Dr. Houghton, was succeeded as vicar by his nephew, so that the church has had men of the same name as its pastors throughout its history.

It was not until the early '70's that the church attained the nickname by which it is now generally known. On the day of the death of George Holland, the actor, his friend, Joseph Jefferson, now also dead, went to a certain church on Madison avenue to arrange for Holland's funeral. Prejudice against the stage was stronger then than it is now and the pastor refused to read the funeral service over an actor. He told Jefferson, however, that there was a "little church around the corner" where the funeral might be conducted—the Church of the Transfiguration. Holland's funeral took place there and the incident spread broadcast. Ever since, then this famous church has been known as the "Little Church Around the Corner." Many eloping members of the "400" have been married there and most of the famous actors and actresses who have died within the past 25 years have been buried from its portals.

Longacre.

HORSES SENT ABROAD.

Sixty Thoroughbreds, Property of Well Known Racing Men, Shipped from New York.

Pronounced by racing experts as by far the most valuable lot of horses which were ever seen abroad at one time, about 60 thoroughbreds, the property of James R. Keene, Harry Payne Whitney, August Belmont, Herman B. Duryea, and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., were loaded on Atlantic Transport line steamship Minnehaha at New York.

Mr. Keene's lot numbered eight and included the unbeaten Colin and the hardly less noted Ballot, together with the two-year-olds Esperanto, Wamba, Melisande, Wedding Bells, Selectman and Suffragette. The last named pair will run in the Derby and Oaks respectively, in Mr Keene's name and interest, James Rowe having transferred them to his employer after having raced them himself for the last few weeks.

Mr. Whitney's lot included 16 yearlings and the two-year-olds Bobbin, Perseus, Hillside and Field Daisy, and the older racers Stamina, Delerium, Baby Wolf, and the almost forgotten Dinna Ken, winner of the Realization of 1907. He was a broken down racer when he retired, and little hopes are entertained of his standing training, but A. J. Joyner said he might as well be in England as in America.

Mr. Belmont's lot included Priscilian and Antaeus and on Saturday next Fair Play will also cross the ocean. All these will be under Mr. Joyner's care in Great Britain. Mr. Duryea's lot included Medant and others, and Mr. Hitchcock's consisted of some country horses destined to take part in French races. Mr. F. C. Bishop sent over two weanlings by his French stallion Adam. The weanlings were recently purchased by W. P. Gilpin for Mr. John Reid-Walker, an English turfman. Adam is now in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Duryea were present to see their horses placed on board the vessel. All the racers were examined by United States inspectors as to their condition before being permitted to go on board the vessel.

All were loaded without trouble except Field Daisy, which from the time the consignment left Sheepshead Bay until it reached the dock, had shown much disinclination to follow the lead of his stable mates. Finally he was blindfolded and eventually loaded on the ship.

The horses, which a year ago could not be purchased for half a million dollars, are all insured. Mr. Keene's Colin and Ballot carry insurance from year to year. There is some doubt as to whether Colin will stand training experts said, but he will do well at the stud abroad, they admitted. Good horses and less valuable ones alike occupy padded stalls 10 by 12 on the ship, and while all will be comfortable none will be pampered.

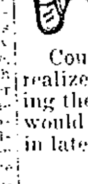
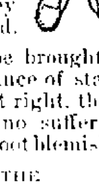
About 30 men and boys will take care of the horses. "Billy" Oliver, the well known horseman, is a passenger. He said yesterday that he will try to pick some winners on the English turf. A. J. Joyner accompanied Mr. Whitney's horses, and Thomas Murphy, who trained for David Gideon for several years, will look after Mr. Keene's horses on the voyage. As to who will train them abroad neither James Rowe nor George La Branch, Mr. Keene's secretary, could say yesterday.

The cost of transportation of each horse is $100. The stable hands travel at small expense. But for the risks encountered, such as colds, etc., a trip across the ocean is, therefore, not so formidable nor so costly an undertaking as has been declared.

Two polo ponies will accompany Mr. Whitney's racers across the water.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Educator Shoes.


Let the child's feet grow as they should.


Could parents be brought to realize the importance of starting the child's foot right, there would be little or no suffering in later life from foot blemishes.

SOLD AT THE

BIJOU, - 39 Thames St.

J. M. Swan, Manager.

Men's Shoes.

There are numberless features about our line of shoes that will win the admiration of the wearers willing to look.

Our $3, $3.50 special, $4 and $5 Are unexcelled.

—AT—

RAMLOSE'S,

43 THAMES STREET.

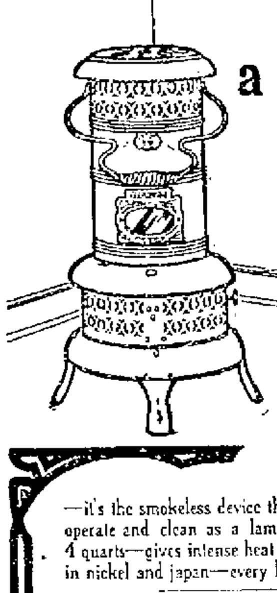
Magee RANGES



"50 YEARS THE STANDARD OF NEW ENGLAND"

THE GEO. A. WEAVER CO., 19-23 Broadway.

To Heat a Cold Corner



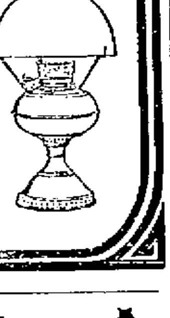
Don't sit in the cold—a touch of a match—a steady flow of genial warmth and in the corner that's hard to heat you'll have real solid comfort with a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

Just what you need to help out in a cold snap or between seasons. No smoke—no smell—no bother—it's the smokeless device that does it. As easy to operate and clean as a lamp. Brass font holds 4 quarts—gives intense heat for 9 hours. Finished in nickel and japan—every heater warranted.

The Rayo Lamp is the best all-round lamp made. Equipped with latest improved central draft burner. Made of brass throughout, nickel plated. Just the light to read by—bright and steady. Every lamp warranted.



If your dealer doesn't carry the Perfection Oil Heater and Rayo Lamp, write our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)



In Your Office

You probably have a telephone. What about the family at home?

Residence Rates Are Reasonable.

PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE CO.,

CONTRACT DEPT. - - 142 SPRING STREET.

Real Estate is the Foundation of All Material Prosperity.

DO YOU OWN ANY ?

Go to our local office on PURGATORY ROAD, just beyond the BEACH and let our local agent, Mr. Draper, show you some of the finest bargains ever presented to the people of NEWPORT:—over $100,000 worth of lots already sold.

LOTS 5,000 to 20,000 Ft PRICES $150 to $600

NO INTEREST—NO TAXES. $25 DOWN—$5 PER MONTH.

EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO.,

293 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

Colonial Paint

IS Pure Linseed Oil and dryer, 39 per cent. Pure carbonate of lead, 38 per cent. Pure oxide of zinc, 23 per cent.

(According to state chemist analysis)

Full measure. Sold by;

JOSEPH GRAHAM, 68 & 70 Spring Street

Interior Decorator. Wall Papers.

Middletown Crusher.

[illegible]

PECKHAM BROS. CO.

[illegible] Address, Newport, R. I.

Dennis Shannahan,

HAY AND GRAIN

AGENT FOR H. O. HORSE AND DAIRY FEEDS OF ALL KINDS

Commercial Wharf.

Oysters—Oysterettes
Soup —Oysterettes
Fish —Oysterettes

With such a beginning the rest of the menu is unimportant.

Oysterettes

—those delicate little oyster crackers—give a touch to the feast that nothing else will replace.

5¢ In moisture proof packages

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

PUBLIC LAWS.

PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1908.

[The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1896.]

CHAPTER 1578.

AN ACT In Amendment of and In Addition to Chapter 165 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, Entitled "An Act of the Practice of Medicine and of Acts In Amendment Thereof and Addition Thereto."

(Passed May 22, 1908.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 3 of Chapter 165 of the General Laws is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. Authority to practice medicine under this chapter shall be a certificate from the state board of health, and said board shall, upon application, after examination, issue a certificate to any reputable physician who intends to practice medicine or surgery in this state, who presents satisfactory evidence of graduation from a medical school in good standing, and who shall present himself before the state board of health and pass in a satisfactory manner such examination as said board may require: Provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any person lawfully engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery in this state at the time of the passage of this act. Any physician so presenting himself shall pay to said board the sum of ten dollars for each examination, and said fee shall in no case be returned, but shall be applied to pay the expenses of said board of health in conducting such examinations. Each certificate so issued shall be signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary of said board and shall be attested by the official seal, and not more than two dollars shall be charged for a certificate."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 1580.

AN ACT In Amendment of Section 150 of the "Court and Practice Act."

(Passed May 22, 1908.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. That portion of section 150 of the "Court and Practice Act" relating to attendance by sheriffs upon the supreme, superior, and district courts is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"For attendance by sheriffs upon the supreme or superior court, or upon the district courts of the first, second, third, sixth, eleventh, and twelfth judicial districts, each, whether sitting at same time or not, by the day, $3.00."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 1581.

AN ACT In Amendment of Section 3 of Chapter 44 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Property Liable to and Exempt From Taxation."

(Passed May 22, 1908.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 3 of Chapter 44 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. Whenever there shall have been planted one or more acres of land worth not more than twenty-five dollars per acre, in the state, to trees of any of the following kinds: chestnut, hickory, oak, maple, larch, pine, ash, catalpa, locust, basswood, beech, hemlock, spruce, tulip tree, cedar, sycamore, and walnut, in numbers not less than five hundred to the acre, the owner of such plantation of trees may file with the tax assessors, in any town in which such plantation may be located, an affidavit showing that he has complied with the requirements of this act.

Upon such proof, such plantation, including the trees and land on which they are growing in good condition, shall be exempted from all taxation whatsoever for a period of fifteen years, said period of exemption to be counted from the time the said land shall have been planted as aforesaid, or from the time it may have been necessary to replant the same, by reason of destruction by fire, if the same shall be replanted within one year after such destruction: Provided, said land is planted or replanted as the case may be, and managed under a forest working plan approved by the state commissioner of forestry during said period of exemption from taxation; provided further, that the provisions of this act shall not be construed so as to exempt from taxation more than three hundred acres owned by any one person, corporation, limited partnership, or association."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 1582.

AN ACT For the Protection of Shore Birds.

(Passed May 22, 1908.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Every person who shall take, kill, or pursue with intent to kill, any of the Limicolae, commonly known as snipe, plover, surf, sandpiper, yellowlegs, also known as shore, marsh, or beach birds, between the thirty-first day of December and the first day of August following, or who shall buy, sell, offer for sale or have in his possession any of said birds during the time that they are hereby protected by law, shall be fined twenty dollars for each offence: Provided, however, that no part of this act shall be construed as affecting the close season for woodcock or the sale of woodcock as already provided for in sections 1 and 2 of Chapter 1131 of the Public Laws passed at the January session of the general assembly, A. D. 1906.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect on and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 1583.

AN ACT In Amendment of and In Addition to Chapter 102 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of the Suppression of Intemperance."

(Passed May 22, 1908.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 2 of Chapter 102 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, as amended by section 1 of Chapter 511 of the Public Laws of Rhode Island, passed at the January session, A. D. 1898, and by Chapter 1155 of the Public Laws of Rhode Island, passed at the January session, A. D. 1904, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. The town councils of the several towns, and the boards of commissioners as hereinafter provided, may grant or refuse to grant licenses to such citizens resident within this state, for the manufacture or sale of pure spirituous and intoxicating liquors within the limits of such town or city, as they may deem proper: Provided, that the number of licenses granted (not including druggists' liquor licenses) shall not exceed, in the several cities and towns of the state, one for each five hundred inhabitants as determined by the last census taken under the authority of the United States or the State of Rhode Island. Whenever any license for the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors shall be granted, the same shall be granted to expire on the first day of December next succeeding the granting of the same, unless revoked as is hereinafter provided, and such citizens resident may obtain at any time, in the discretion of the persons authorized to grant licenses, a license to expire on the first day of December next succeeding the granting of the same, and pay therefor a price which shall be in proportion to the length of time which the said license so granted shall continue in force bears to the price of a license for a year; but no license granted under the provisions of this chapter shall authorize any person to sell any spirituous and intoxicating liquors on Sunday, or on any election day, or on Labor Day, or on Christmas Day, except in licensed taverns when served with food to guests, or to any woman, except as hereinafter provided, or to sell or deliver, or to suffer to be sold or delivered, to any minor, either for his own use, the use of his parents, or of any other person, or to sell to any intoxicated person or to any person of notoriously intemperate habits, or to sell or furnish intoxicating liquors to any person on a passbook or order on a store, or to receive from any person any goods, wares, merchandise, or provisions in exchange for liquors, or to allow any minor or woman to drink any intoxicating liquors upon the premises, except in licensed taverns or in licensed victualing-houses, or to allow any minor or woman to sell or serve intoxicating liquors except in licensed taverns or in licensed victualing-houses. The word 'tavern' as used in said Chapter 102 of the General Laws, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto, shall be construed to mean houses where the principal business is the furnishing of food and sleeping accommodations. The word 'victualing-house' as used in said Chapter 102 of the General Laws, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto, shall be construed to mean houses or places where the principal business is the furnishing of food. Before granting a license to any person under the provisions of said chapter, said council or board shall give notice by advertisement for at least two weeks in some newspaper published in the city or town where the applicant proposes to carry on business, or if there be no newspaper published in said city or town, then in some newspaper published in the county in which such town is located, of the name of the applicant for said license, and the particular location for which the license is requested, and shall give opportunity for remonstrants to be heard before them as to the granting thereof, and no license shall be granted under the said chapter to authorize the sale of any such liquors at any building or place where the owners of the greater part of the land within two hundred feet of such building or place shall file, with the board having jurisdiction to grant licenses, their objection to the granting of such license; nor shall any license be granted for the sale of such liquors in any building or place, except taverns that are licensed on the date of the passage of this act, within two hundred feet, measured by any public traveled way, of the premises of any public or parochial school. Before any license shall be issued under the provisions of this chapter, the person applying therefor shall give bond to the city or town treasurer in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with at least two sureties satisfactory to said council or board, which sureties shall be residents of this state, or a surety company authorized to do business in this state, as surety, which bond shall be conditioned that the person licensed will not violate or suffer to be violated on any premises under his control any of the provisions of this chapter or of Chapters 92 or 281 of the General Laws of the State of Rhode Island, and for the payment of all costs and damages incurred by any violation of either of said chapters, and he shall also pay for such license to the town or city treasurer the sum hereinafter named, three-fourths thereof for the use of such town or city and one-fourth to be paid over by the town or city treasurer to the general treasurer for the use of the state."

Sec. 2. Section 4 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. The electors of the several cities and towns who are qualified to vote on the election of all general officers shall, at each election of general officers, cast their ballots for or against the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors pursuant to this chapter: Provided, that no vote shall be taken on this question in any city or town unless a number of its qualified electors equal in cities to ten per centum and in towns to fifteen per centum of the vote cast for general officers at the election next preceding shall petition the city or town clerk therefor at least twenty days prior to said election; and the city or town clerk shall upon such petition insert a proposition providing for taking such vote in the warrant calling the town, ward, or district meetings, and shall at least fifteen days previous to the day of said election file with the secretary of state a certificate that the question, 'Will this town (or city) grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors?' is to be submitted to the vote of the people in such town or city. If a majority of the ballots so cast at any such election be against the granting of such licenses, no license under the provision of this chapter shall be granted in such city or town during the twelve calendar months next after such election, nor until such city or town shall vote at some subsequent election of general officers to grant such licenses. If a majority of the ballots cast at any election held pursuant to or under Section 4 of Chapter 102 of the General Laws is against the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, no such license shall be granted in such city or town during the twelve calendar months after such election, nor until such city or town shall vote at some subsequent election of general officers to grant licenses; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the granting of a license for the manufacture of spirituous malt and intoxicating liquors in such city or town to be sold for export beyond the state or to any person authorized to sell such liquors in any city or town in the state: provided that the manufacturing establishment shall exist and be in use for such purpose at the date of the passage of this act; but if the majority of the ballots cast at any such election shall be for the granting of such licenses, the licenses under the provision of this chapter shall be granted in such city or town during the twelve calendar months next after such election and until such city or town shall vote at some subsequent election of general officers not to grant said licenses."

Sec. 3. Section 6 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. The fees for licenses shall be as follows:

"I. For a license to manufacture and sell at wholesale, not to be drunk on the premises, pure spirituous, intoxicating and malt liquors, not less than seven hundred dollars nor more than fifteen hundred dollars.

"II. For a license to sell pure spirituous, intoxicating and malt liquors at retail only, for all cities and towns having over fifteen thousand inhabitants, not less than four hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars; and for all other towns not less than three hundred dollars, nor more than seven hundred and fifty dollars.

"A license to manufacture pure liquors shall carry with it the right of sale at wholesale at his manufactory by the manufacturer of all pure liquors manufactured by him. The sale of liquors in less quantities than two gallons shall constitute a sale by retail, and the sale in the quantity of two gallons or in larger quantities shall constitute a sale by wholesale."

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect on and after the first day of December, A. D. 1908, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 1584.

AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter [illegible] of the Public Laws Passed at the November Session, 1898, Entitled "An Act Authorizing the General Treasurer to Employ Additional Clerical Assistance and Making an Appropriation Therefor."

(Passed May 28, 1908.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The general treasurer is hereby authorized and empowered to employ such additional clerical assistance as he may require in the discharge of his duties as general treasurer, at an annual expense not to exceed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, and for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act the sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated in addition to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars heretofore appropriated; and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders upon the general treasurer in payment thereof out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon vouchers approved by the general treasurer.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

I certify the foregoing to be true copies.

Attest: CHARLES P. BENNETT, Secretary of State.

THE NEWPORT JOURNAL AND WEEKLY NEWS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible] colored man wants work of [illegible]. Good references. Address [illegible] street.

[illegible] woman of experi[illegible] cooking. Reference. [illegible] Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED

[illegible] An experienced cham[illegible] Old Beach road.

[illegible] experienced girl [illegible] No cooking. [illegible] 15 Bull street.

[illegible] A waitress in a family of [illegible] street.

[illegible] girl to do light [illegible] Apply 26 Newport avenue.

[illegible] locality intelli[illegible] woman to repre[illegible] income plan [illegible] application to the [illegible] experience necessary. [illegible] Good opportuni[illegible] Address Woman's [illegible] Department X, Mad[illegible] New York City.

[illegible] A competent woman to [illegible] for lower floor; no wash[illegible] work. Address Box 14, [illegible] Office.

[illegible] A girl for general house[illegible] call in the evening [illegible] 20 Sherman street.

[illegible] Middle-aged woman for [illegible] in family of two [illegible] Carr, Sunnyfields [illegible]

[illegible] A competent girl for gen[illegible] washing. Address [illegible] News Office.

GENERAL WANTS.

[illegible] At once! cash paid for old [illegible] I will call. Taylor's [illegible] Thames street.

[illegible] Household furniture, car[illegible] books, old feather beds, [illegible] or contents of entire [illegible] for cash. Write, call, or [illegible] Sessman, 362 Thames street.

LOST AND FOUND

[illegible] Saturday afternoon, a gold [illegible] the form of letter "G." [illegible] rewarded upon return to [illegible] John street.

[illegible] a K. of C. charm. Re[illegible] Washington Sq. Reward.

[illegible] of amethyst rosary [illegible] Bridge, Thames and [illegible] Sunday afternoon. [illegible] Clarke street.

[illegible] Lost rosary beads, with [illegible] cross. Finder please [illegible] 16, Daily News Office.

FOR RENT, ROOMS AND BOARD.

[illegible]NISHED APARTMENT to rent [illegible] Address Box 62, [illegible] Office.

[illegible] By a gentleman, unfur[illegible] in private family. Perma[illegible] Box F, Daily News Office.

[illegible] Two or three pleasant fur[illegible] fixed for housekeeping; [illegible] gas, steam heat, use of [illegible] Box 28, Daily [illegible]

[illegible] 212 Spring, corner [illegible] six large rooms and [illegible] divides well into [illegible] Apply on premises.

[illegible] wanted by gentle[illegible] not too far from cars [illegible] Station. Private family [illegible] to be reasonable. Ad[illegible] Perry House, City.

[illegible]NISHED ROOM, with heat, elec[illegible] telephone. Rent reasonable. [illegible] Spring street.

[illegible] Connecting furnished [illegible] of kitchen for light [illegible] with modern improve[illegible] Apply 78 Broadway.

[illegible] New upstairs tenement [illegible] Apply corner Kay [illegible]

[illegible] Powel avenue, in [illegible] large furnished parlor [illegible] room, separate en[illegible] also bedroom and [illegible] floor, near bath; large [illegible] Telephone 1532.

[illegible] furnished rooms, [illegible] board, home cooking. [illegible] Mrs. Maycabe, 100 [illegible]

[illegible] three or four furnished [illegible] complete housekeeping. [illegible] 5 Elm street.

[illegible] tenement on Narra[illegible] Rent $12.00. Call at 37, [illegible] P. M.

[illegible] wishing a quiet homelike [illegible] would do well to apply at the MUMFORD COTTAGE. Home cooking. 41 School street.

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MRS. M. A. ROSS,
[Succe]ssor to the late Mrs. Knutson,
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[illegible] business will be continued in [illegible] on the same approved sys[illegible] extensive scale as in the past. [illegible] help can be found at [illegible]

[E]MPLOYMENT BUREAU.
Mrs. N. McMahon.
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[illegible] Cooks, Butlers, Ladies' [illegible] and Housemaids, Kitch[illegible] Orders promptly carried [illegible]

MRS. HODGSON,
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
[illegible] Broadway. Opposite City Hall.
ENGAGEMENTS WANTED.

[Wh]en a Dog is Sick

[illegible]

[N]EWPORT JOURNAL AND WEEKLY NEWS.

MAINE SWEEPS PROUDLY TO DOCK.

Continued from First Page.

three big funnels of the great sea fighter loomed out of the fog and smoke inside the Isle of Shoals about an hour after dawn today, and at 7 o'clock the Maine came proudly in by old Fort Constitution, and, disdaining the attention of three little tugs, swept up the Piscataqua under her own steam, ran over a portion of Henderson's point, which was dry land at the time of her last visit here, and then, turning into the dock, ran alongside the stone pier as easily and as gracefuly as a steam launch.

Just before getting into the dock 13 guns boomed out from her starboard broadside as a salute to Rear Admiral E. K. Moore, commandant of the navy yard. The courtesy was returned by the navy yard battery with seven guns for Commander William B. Caperton of the Maine. As soon as the Maine had docked Captain Caperton, in full dress uniform, went ashore and promptly reported his arrival to Admiral Moore.

A more delighted set of "Jackies" never swarmed over the side to assist in docking a ship than those who jumped down from the white decks of the Maine to the Portsmouth pierhead today. Nearly every man had some souvenir, in the shape of a bracelet, ring or other trinket, from the dozen foreign ports which their ship has visited.

Interviewing them, however, on the run, for incidents and other date of their world-circling trip was entirely superfluous; for any question was answered by the production of a blue-covered pamphlet published on board the ship, giving the full history of the cruise of the Maine from the time the ship left Hampton Roads, December 16, to the finish of the run across the Atlantic. The pamphlet, which was full of anecdotes, was the work of one of the machinist's mates, and is an expert literary production for a non-professional.

It appears, from the young man's account, that the Maine steamed a distance of over 36,000 miles; that the actual distance covered was 33,292 miles. During the cruise the battleship burned approximately 22,000 tons of coal, the passing of which wore out 250 shovels. The engines made approximately 13,000,000 revolutions without an important accident of any kind, so that Chief Engineer W. J. Terhune was able to report his portion of the ship to be in excellent condition, with the exception of the boilers. The coal consumption for the requisite number of revolutions necessary to maintain a 10-knot speed increased gradually throughout the trip.

The Maine brought home before the mast a large number of short-time men from the other vessels of the fleet. Seventy of the short-term men left today, and others will follow soon. Nearly all were taken on board at San Francisco, though others were picked up at Manila.

While nearly 200 of the men before the mast made the entire world run, only 12 of the officers were with the battleship from the start. The Maine went out from Hampton Roads under command of Captain G. B. Harbar, being attached to the Third division, under the flag of Rear Admiral Charles M. Tomas. While the battleship was at Guam, July 6, the news of Rear Admiral Thomas's death was received. At Manila Captain Harber relinquished command of the Maine to Commander Wm. B. Caperton, who brought the ship home. Speaking of the last run, Commander Caperton said today that good weather had been experienced, though a heavy sea was encountered about two days out from the Azores.

October 14, when the Alabama parted company from the Maine, the battleships were in longitude 39. The Alabama headed for New York on the "Mercator Line," while the Maine took the "Great Circle" for Portsmouth. About 200 miles off shore the Maine ran into heavy haze and smoke, and slowed down, a part of the time practically lying to, waiting for the haze and fog to lift. Commander Caperton expressed particular delight with the ease with which Pilot C. D. Olsen of the Portsmouth navy yard brought the Maine up the Piscataqua today.

The Alabama and the Maine left Hampton Roads December 16, 1907, with the Atlantic battleship fleet, on its cruise through the Straits of Magellan to the Pacific, the former as flagship of Rear Admiral Charles H. Sperry, commanding the Fourth division, and the Maine attached to the Third division. During the voyage of the fleet to Magdalena Bay the Maine and the Alabama were the scene of many festivities given during the exchange of greetings at Port of Spain, Rio de Janeiro, Punta Arenas and Callao. March 12 the fleet arrived at Magdalena Bay.

After the successful conclusion of the fleet's cruise to the Pacific it was announced that the warships would return to the Atlantic station by the way of the Philippine islands and the suez canal, and the Maine and Alabama were detached from the fleet, upon the recommendation of Rear Admiral Evans, and organized into a special service squadron, under command of Captain Giles B. Harber, commanding the Maine. Their places in the fleet were supplied by battleships Wisconsin and Nebraska. The detachments of the Alabama and the Maine from the combined fleet were due, in the case of the Alabama, to her inferior engines, and in the case of the Maine to her limited steaming capacity. The steaming radius of the Maine without re-coaling is limited to 3,700 miles. The engines of the Alabama it is said, proved unequal to those of the other battleships, and it was feared that she might retard the passing of the fleet should they break down.

Rear Admiral Sperry transferred his flag from the Alabama May 15, and hoisted his new flag on the Connecticut as commander-in-chief, and June 8 the special service squadron, under Captain Harber, started on its return trip to the Atlantic by way of Honolulu, Manila and the Suez, as a pathfinder for the 16 battleships on their cruise round the world. The special squadron arrived at Honolulu June 16, where a stop of seven days was made, and after touching at Guam the vessels reached Manila August 1. Since leaving Manila, where the vessels made a seven-day stay, they visited Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Ismalia, Port Said, Naples, Gibraltar and Ponta del Gada, and although three days late in leaving Manila, the ships made up the lost time through the skilful management of the squadron commander.

The most depressing period of the long cruise was the voyage through the Red sea, where the men suffered greatly from heat. Part of the time was employed in gun drills, and a notable development in naval gunnery was shown in the experiments made. Both the ordinary and the smokeless powders were unimpaired and the tests show that they can last for years under all climates.

The Maine was launched in July, 1901, and the Alabama May 18, 1898. While this type of boat has been rendered obsolete by the pace now set in warship construction, both the Maine and the Alabama are effective fighting machines. But on the cruise just ended they burned entirely too much coal on the voyage, and defects were discovered in their machinery.

The Maine is the second American battleship to circumnavigate the globe, and the first to do this in a practically continuous voyage. The Ohio, which was built at San Francisco, sailed from that port to Manila where she remained for a year and a half, then came to New York. Later she joined the battleship fleet at Hampton Roads, and accompanied the other vessels as far as San Francisco. The Maine made no long stops save one for cleaning at San Francisco in the spring.

The total of the runs was 33,292 miles, while the actual steaming of the Maine, including short side runs, was 36,111 miles.

READY FOR ALABAMA'S COMING.

New York Will Give World-Circling Battleship a Big Welcome.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Battleship Alabama is expected to enter New York harbor tomorrow. Naval officers and sailors here intend, if the day is clear, to give the Alabama a welcome hardly less enthusiastic than that which greeted the homecoming of cruiser Olympia, with Dewey on board, after the Spanish-American war.

COURT MAY SIT NIGHTS.

"Ice" Stock Subject of Testimony in Morse Case Today.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—With a view to expediting the trial, it has been practically decided, according to a report in the federal building today, to hold night sessions of the court which is trying Charles W. Morse and A. H. Curtis, former president of the National Bank of North America. The defendants are charged with violation of the national banking laws and conspiracy, and the exhaustive manner in which all the witnesses thus far have been examined has led to a belief that the trial will be of unusual length.

That the methods adopted by the prosecution are not to be altered, even in the interest of a quick trial, however, became apparent today. Much time had been given last week to testimony regarding actual conditions in the Bank of North America before the court and the methods of making loans. Further evidence along the same lines was given today.

Frank E. Pringle, one of the bank's loan clerks, was called as the first witness. The questioning indicated it to be the purpose of the prosecution to show that loans made by the bank on "ice" stock had aroused suspicions on the part of the bank employes.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

Roosevelt to Become Associate Editor of the Outlook.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—President Roosevelt has signed a contract with the Outlook to act as an associate editor after his retirement from the Presidency, in March next. This is made subject to the existing contract to write the story of his African travels for Charles Scribner's Sons. His work in connection with the Outlook is to cover political and economic topics.

AUSPICIOUS BEGINNING.

Bryan's First Illinois Speech to Thousands of Workingmen.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Oct. 19.—W. J. Bryan began a day's speech-making in Illinois with a talk to several thousand workingmen at the railway depot here this morning. He paid particular attention to the party platforms on the subject of court injunctions. His audience packed the spaces about the railroad station, and swarmed upon freight cars for points of cantage.

"This is an auspicious beginning for my day in Illinois," said Mr. Bryan, as he surveyed the crowd. "I believe that it portends defeat for the Republican ticket in this state."

In the course of his speech Mr. Bryan said: "Mr. Taft has been known as the 'Father of Government by injunction.' That phrase has been used so often that I took the liberty of using it, but a few days ago Mr. Taft protested that he was not the father, that he had only used the writ that others had used before him, and I am so careful to observe the proprieties in the campaign that I am not going to call him father any more. No, I am not going to call him that, because he says it is not true; but, my friends, he used the writ so often and so gladly that I am sure he is blood relative of some kind, and I am going to let him decide the degree of relationship, and when he does then I shall use that."

Mr. Bryan, in speaking of the trusts, charged that Mr. Taft either does not understand the trust question or he conceals his knowledge from the public.

NOT QUALIFIED TO TESTIFY.

Attorney General Wants Motion of Thaw's Presenc in Pittsburg Dismissed

PITTSBURG, Oct. 19.—Asa Bird Gardiner, special deputy attorney general of New York, arrived here today to take up the argument against the removal of Harry K. Thaw from New York to this city. Mr. Gardiner appeared before Judge Young and read a motion to have the writ of habeas corpus requiring the presence of Thaw in Pittsburg dismissed. He maintained that Thaw is in the custody of the New York authorities as as lunatic, and that such a person is not qualified to testify or bring in a petition in bankruptcy. After conferring with Mr. Gardiner and Attorney A. Meyer, representing Roger O'Mara, trustee for Thaw, Judge Young said he would hold a preliminery hearing later today.

PIERCE'S MOTION DENIED.

In Extradition Proceedings Against Creecy, Re-Hearing Not Allowed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—In the extradition proceedings of Henry Clay Pierce of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of St. Louis vs. Chief of Police Creecy of that city the Supreme Court of the United States today denied Pierce's motion for a re-hearing. Pierce resisted an application for his removal to Texas in connection with the prosecution of his company, on the charge of violating the Texas anti-trust laws. The petition for a re-hearing was based on a contention that the court's decision turned on the point as to whether Pierce had taken a false oath, which it was declared had not been argued before the court.

PREPARING TO BUY ELECTION.

Bryan Says Republicans Dare Not Tell of Money They Expect.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 19.—Standing on the exact spot where Lincoln and Douglas concluded their debate in 1858, William J. Bryan, in a 20 minute speech here today, to an immense crowd, openly charged that the Republicans are now preparing to purchase the election, and dare not tell in advance how much money they are asking to have on hand on election day. Mr. Bryan told his audience that the tide was running toward the Democratic party, and referred to the straw votes, taken in different parts of the country, to substantiate his statement. Mr. Bryan compared the methods of the two parties as to publicity of campaign contributions.

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STORAGE AT REASONABLE RATES.

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

OF THE

Aquidneck National Bank.

THE LARGEST IN NEWPORT.

REFERRED TO HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

France Accepts Germany's Offer Regarding Arrest of Deserters.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—France has accepted the offer made by Germany to refer to The Hague tribunal for settlement the question which has arisen between the two governments over the arrest at Casablance of deserters from the French foreign legion, who, it was alleged, were under the protection of Germany. She asks, however, that the facts, as well as the question of international law involved, be included.

ATMOSPHERE CHOKED.

Every Rhode Island City and Town Enveloped in Smoke.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 19.—Every city and town in the state of Rhode Island was enveloped in smoke today, and efforts to determine the locality whence the smoke came proved fruitless. A breeze was blowing from the northwest quarter, but the atmosphere was choked and the sun, when it appeared in the heavens during the forenoon, resembled a great ball of red fire. The local weather bureau was unable to account for the unusual atmospheric condition. It is the general opinion that the smoke is from some forest fire.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Chestnut mare, city broken, sound and kind, excellent family horse. Can be seen at private stable, "Nethercliff," Ruggles avenue.

FOR SALE—Upright Weber Piano and violin, in first-class condition. Can be seen at 267 Spring street.

FOR SALE—A two tenement house in Denniston street. Good chance for investment. Inquire of J. G. Parmenter, 8 Walnut street.

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—AND—
WEEKLY NEWS

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We ask you, as a favor, to test our new coffees and Teas placed in our store this week.

40 Stamps Free with 50c. worth of Tea or Coffee.

Special Soap Sale-25 Stamps Free with 7 cakes Best Borax Soap, 25c

A&P Tomatoes, reg. 15c. can,	12c
A&P Peas, Reg. 15c., Sweet, tender,	15c
A&P Corn, finest quality. Reg. 12 1-2c.,	10c
Marshall's Kippered Herring,	2 for 25c
Best Butter	lb., 25c
10 Stamps Free with a pkge. of Buckwheat or Pancake Flour,	10c

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Will clean your house and remove moth and germs and dust. Only sanitary housecleaning process.

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The Newport Journal
AND WEEKLY NEWS
is especially adapted for mailing.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19. Wall Street.—The stock market opened strong, with Amalgamated Copper at 75¾ American Smelting 87⅞, American Locomotive 50, Anaconda 44, Atchison 90⅝, Baltimore & Ohio 97½, Brooklyn Transit 48-½, Canadian Pacific 175⅛, Erie 31, Great Northern preferred 132¼, Missouri Pacific 55⅝, Northern Pacific 142, Pennsylvania 24¼, Reading 131, Rock Island preferred 47⅛, St. Paul 135¼, Southern Pacific 103⅞, Union Pacific 167 to 167¼, United States Steel 46⅝, United States Steel preferred 109 and Wabash preferred 27.

10—The more peaceful aspect of foreign affairs opened the way for substantial advances in prices of stocks when business began on the local exchange. The strong tone of the market was accompanied by only scanty dealings. Union Pacific and Northern Pacific rose 1⅝, St. Paul 1¼, Southern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Reading and American Locomotive 1, and Great Northern preferred, Atchison and American Smelting large fractions Westinghouse Electric sold at an advance of 2½.

11—Opening prices were not much improved, except in the case of Northern Pacific, the market falling into a lethargic condition and receding slightly.

Noon—Money on call, firm, at 1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4 to 4½ per cent. The drop in prices left the earlier gains much diminished, and in some cases wiped out. Bonds were irregular.

[Furnished by Hornblower and Weeks—32 Bellevue Ave.]

	Closing. Oct. 19, 1908.
Amalgamated Cop	75¾
Am Locomotive	49¾
Am Smelt & Ref	86⅞
Anaconda Ming	43⅞
Atch Top & San Fe	90¾
Atlantic Coast Line	90
Baltimore and Ohio	97½
B'klyn Rap Trans	48½
Canadian Pacific Ry	175¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	42
Chic Mil & St Paul	135⅝
Chic & Northwestern	160
Col Fuel & Iron Co	35
Consolidated Gas	145
Del & Hudson Co	167½
Denver & Rio Grande	28½
Distillers Securities	30⅝
Erie	30⅛
General Electric	144½
Gt Northern Ore	59
Great Northern pref	132
Interboro Met	9⅜
Interboro Met pref	30¼
Louisville & Nash	106½
Mexican Central	17½
Mo Kan & Texas	30⅜
Missouri Pacific	55¾
National Lead	81
N Y Cent & Hudson	104½
N Y Ontario & West	41
Northern Pacific Ry	142¾
Pennsylvania R R	123⅜
Reading	130⅝
Rock Island	15⅞
Southern Pacific	103⅜
Union Pacific	166¾
Utah Copper	41½
U S Rubber	32½
U S Steel	46⅛
U S Steel preferred	109
Va-Carolina Chem	31
Wabash	12½
Western Union	58½
Atlantic	17½
Copper Range	72½
North Butte	82½
Osceola	117
Parrott	27½
Trinity	17
U S Fruit	129
Utah	40½
Am Tel & Tel	127¼
Old Dominion	48½
Utah Apex	5

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And it's no secret, either, for every lover of good candies knows that Koschny's confectionery is so good that it can't be better; at least no other maker has succeeded in making confections that are as good. If you have never tasted them don't fail to do so, as you are wasting time in delaying.

S. KOSCHNY,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,
232 Thames Street.
Branch 16 Broadway.

DELICIOUS BANANA CREAM.

This recipe is highly recommended by one of our correspondents; try it for dessert to-morrow. Peel five large bananas, rub smooth with five teaspoonfuls of sugar. Add one teacup sweet cream beaten to a stiff froth, then add one 10c. package of Lemon JELL-O dissolved in 1½ teacups boiling water. Pour into mold and when cold garnish with cut delicacies. Serve with whipped cream, or any good pudding sauce. JELL-O is sold by all Grocers at 10c. per package.

THE DAILY NEWS TELEPHONES.

When calling the Daily News Office on business use number 998 or, if that is busy, 171 if the editorial or reportorial rooms are to be reached, or information is desired on current news, call 752.

NOW is the time to have your furnaces put in order for the winter, or if you need a new one we can supply you with the very best at reasonable prices.

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Half bushel GREEN TOMATOES,
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MAPLE SYRUPS,
Pure Sap right from the Tree.

Gallon tins,	$1.40
One-half gallon tins,	.80
Quart bottles,	.50
Pint bottles,	.30

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An Excellent Article,
Gallon cans, .60
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Full Purchase Price Allowed
Any piano or pianola bought during this sale may be exchanged at its full purchase price for a new instrument in our store any time within one year.
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SPLENDID
LEMONS,
Very Juicy,
25 cents
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BUY COAL NOW
While the coal is good and prices are no higher.
We have everything in all sizes for the kitchen stove, heating stove and furnace.
BUY NOW.
—FROM—
The "Perry Coal Co."

NAVAL CONFERENCE RESULTS.

Reports Indicate a Decided Victory for Navy Department and Board of Construction.

A Washington despatch says: President Roosevelt is being urged to make public the results of the summer naval conference held at the War College. While the Navy Department and several officials of high standing have been made a target by newspapers, who assert that the critics carried off the honors, Secretary Metcalf has been asked to have published as much as possible of the report, so that the public can judge by the facts and figures therein contained.

Briefly summarized, the result of the conference as far as changes in battleship construction are concerned, as well as in other respects, according to reports here, indicates an overwhelming victory for the Navy Department and the board of construction. There were practically no changes recommended for new battleships in line with the suggestions of the navy critics, and the fight for higher armor belt was snowed under with the rest. Naval officers who supported the contention that changes should be made when they first went to the conference switched one by one to the other side, until at the end less than a dozen were left who voted for changes.

The supporters of Commander Sims, Commander Key and Commander Hill say that the reason so few votes were cast for changes in the new ships was because the North Dakota and the North Carolina were 50 per cent completed, making changes inadvisable, whereas the battleships Utah and Florida had specifications drawn up, which would have caused much delay if the plans were to be altered.

This defense was, however, attacked by the board of construction, which puts forth the fact that while the conference was in its last days President Roosevelt addressed a letter to the officers asking how they would vote on recommendations for battleship changes regardless of delay or percentage of completion. Would the officers recommend changes if delay and work already done did in no way figure? In reply to the President's message, the Newport conference, by a vote of 32 to 9, stood for practically no changes in battleship construction. It is said by an official that if the vote had been called for the first few days of the meeting the order would probably have been reversed.

From every viewpoint there is much to show that the Navy Department gained supporters at each meeting. This, some officers say, is because it was supplied with material and figures to demonstrate and support its contentions, whereas the critics were not. Those who side with Commander Sims still contend that if more time had been given to prepare the result might have been changed. Relative to the letter of Commander Key, which is being widely circulated, officials of the board of construction say that the alleged defects pointed out were given consideration, but that in practically every case the stand taken by the bureaus was sustained by three-fourths of the line officers.

Although President Roosevelt, and not Secretary Metcalf, as has been erroneously reported, gave the order that the officers' lips be sealed relative to the conference, it is now said that the President, in vindication of the Navy Department, may make public the results of the meeting. It is said that Rear Admiral Converse (retired), president of the board of construction; Chief Constructor W. L. Capps, Rear Admiral Mason, chief of the bureau of ordnance as well as Secretary Metcalf and Assistant Secretary Newberry, would very much like to have the facts and figures placed before the public. They feel, it is said, that the public is getting an erroneous idea of what really happened at the conference. Secretary Metcalf has the question of making public the report under advisement subject to the President's approval.

LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS.

Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard gave luncheons and Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. LeRoy King and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen entertained at dinner Saturday. Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt gave a luncheon at Sandy Point Farm and Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt a dinner at Oakland Farm yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Beeckman's guests at "Land's End" Saturday night included Mr. Samuel Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Beeckman Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Miss Blanche Oelrichs, Miss Dorothea Kane, Miss Emma Stone and Messrs. Cyril Hatch, W. O'Donnell Iselin and Willing Spencer. The dinner was followed by informal dancing, Geel's Mandolin orchestra furnishing the music.

LATE OCTOBER BATHING.

At Easton's beach yesterday it seemed more like the beginning of the season than past the middle of October. There were fully half a hundred bathers, besides a large number of people who were there to enjoy the view of the sea and the [illegible]. Officially, the beach has been closed [illegible] the [illegible] Edward Borden, is standing by with a few [illegible] and plenty of [illegible] yesterday had a surprising patronage. [illegible] were [illegible] that [illegible] was past in the [illegible] of the [illegible] season, so they [illegible] and move into the harbor.

REV. DR. CRAFTS'S LECTURE CANCELLED.

Owing to the illness of Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, D. D., superintendent of the International Reform Bureau of Washington, the lecture which he was to have delivered at the United Congregational Church this evening has been cancelled. Rev. Mr. Crafts, Saturday afternoon notified Rev. James Austin Richards that under instructions from his physicians he could not fill the engagement. He had [illegible] in New England [illegible] and was [illegible] to have concluded his tour here. He expects to include Newport in his next New England tour, which will begin early in December.

ANOTHER NO-SCORE GAME.

South Kingstown High School Defeated by Rogers 34-0.

Y. M. C. A. Intermediates Win from Rogers Second—St. George Plays Third Consecutive Tie.

Saturday the Rogers High School football team defeated the South Kingstown High School, 34 to 0. In a second game the Young Men's Christian Association Intermediates defeated the Rogers second team, 5-0.

In the game with South Kingstown, Rogers greatly outclassed their opponents and at no time was their goal in danger. Rogers played an open game, and had the visitors guessing by the use of numerous trick plays. The defense was perfect, South Kingstown only once being able to make the required distance. Tafft of South Kingstown punted well at first, but was used too much and soon became tired. The Rogers interference was excellent, especially when Stevens made his 80-yard run. In the second period, which was cut short to enable the visitors to catch a boat, there was a general shake-up in the Rogers line, but the Kingstown boys could do no more against this combination than against the regulars.

In the first half Damon kicked off to Freeman, who was tackled by Tucker before he went far. Fludder was used for a short gain, and Stevens was sent around the end on a double pass for 80 yards and a touchdwn. Rose kicked the goal.

On receiving the kick-off, South Kingstown could not advance the ball and was obliged to punt. The punt was blocked by Merrill, Rogers's big guard, and Stevens carried the ball over for a second touchdown on the next play. Rose missed the goal.

Rose advanced Damon's kick-off 30 yards, and by successive plays the ball was advanced to the Kingstown 20-yard line. Here Rogers used a trick play which ended in a forward pass. This was fumbled by Stevens, but Freeman recovered it and carried it over for another touchdwon. Rose again kicked the goal.

Numerous plays brought the ball to Kingstown's 30-yard line, where the visitors gained the ball on a fumbled forward pass. Rogers soon recovered the ball and carried it down the field and across the line for a touchdown, but the visitors' official saw hurdling, and it was not allowed. Rogers was penalized, but Freeman carried the ball over for another touchdown, and Rose kicked the goal.

Rose again advanced the kick off, and a forward pass to Stevens netted another touchdown. Rose kicked the goal. Score, 29-0.

In the second period the visitors were unable to advance the ball and were forced to punt. Burnham blocked the punt, and Merrill carried the ball over for a touchdown. The line-up and summary:

South Kingstown.	Rogers.
Robinson, r. e.,	l. e., Owens
Tucker, r. t.,	l. t., Eckert
Mullin, r. g.,	l. g., Merrill and Freeman
Holly, c.,	c., J. Schmidt and Ebbs
Damon, l. g.,	r. g., Burnham
Bleke, l.t.,	r. t., W. Schmidt
Jorey, l. e.,	r. e., Stevens and Weed
Tafft, q. b.,	q. b., Rose and Teaze
Chapman, r. h. b.,	l. h. b., Freeman and Merrill
Noka, l. h. b.,	r. h. b., Rooney and Hoar
Kennedy, f. b.,	f. b., Fludder and Rose

Score—Rogers 34, South Kingstown 0. Touchdowns—Stevens 3, Freeman 2, Merrill 1. Goals from touchdown—Rose 4. Referee Miller. Umpire—Smith. Field judge—Hass. Linesmen—Martland and Miller. Timer Sweeney. Time—15 and 5-minute periods.

The other game was much closer. In the first half the Intermediates excelled in team work, but it was not team work which gave them their touchdown, the only score in the game. It was the weight of Jennings, their full back. After this the Rogers boys put up a great defense to the end of the game, and try as they would the Y. M. C. A. were only once able to put the ball within striking distance. They lost it on a penalty, and after Horgan punted the game was played in mid-field. The punting of Horgan and Underwood was a feature. The line-up and summary:

Rogers Second.	Intermediates.
Gibson, l.e.	r.e., Jamaiel
Thompson and Griffith, l. t.	r.t., Barry
Swinburne, l.g.	r.g., Sullivan
Oxx, c.	c., Holzinger
Ward, r.g.	l.g., Metcalf
Frank, r.t.	l.t. Curry and Oler
Delaugle, r.e.	l.e., G. Sullivan and C. Anthony
O'Connell, q.b.	q.b., Anthony
Buchanan, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Underwood
Horgan, r.h.b.	l.h.b., McGowan
Forester, f.b.	f.b., Jennings

Score—Intermediates 5, Rogers 0. Touchdown—Jennings. Referee—Hass. Umpire—Martland. Linesmen—Martland, Oler and Edwards. Timer—Caswell. Time—15-minute halves.

For the third successive time this season Saturday the St. George's School football team played a no-score tie game. Two weeks ago their opponents were the Hope Street High School team of Providence, a week later the Brown and Nichols School team of Boston, and last Saturday it was the Noble and Greenough School team of Boston. In each instance the score was the same, neither side crossing its opponent's goal and each team retiring at the end of the game with no score. This is quite a record in football circles. In Saturday's game both sides were weak on the offensive. Noble and Greenough played the stronger game but was unable to reach closer to St. George's goal than the two yard line where they lost the ball twice on fumbles. The line up was as follows:

St. George.	Noble and Greenough
Kellie, l. e.,	r. e., Hutchins
[illegible], l. t.,	r. t., J. Minot
Watkins, l. g.,	r. g., Rich
McIntosh, c.,	c., Grant, Jefferies
F. Wright, r. g.,	l. g., Goodall
Harrington, Jenkins, r. t.,	l. t., Dudley
J. Wright, r. e.,	l. e., Storer
Wall, q. b.,	q. b., Davis
[illegible], l. h. b.,	r. h. b., Weston
[illegible], r. h. b.,	l. h. b., H. Minot
Walker, f. b.,	f. b., Tappan, Grant

Score—St. George 0, Noble and Greenough 0. Umpire, Dailey. Referee, Whitney. Linesmen—Kirlin and Ames. Time, 15-minute halves.

The Rangers went to the Training Station Sunday to play football but the game was called before the end with a score of 10 to 0 in favor of the Rangers. There was a delay which resulted in several of the visitors being [illegible] until the arrival of [illegible] on the field. It is said, prevented [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] was called out for [illegible] injured. [illegible] the Rangers [illegible] but [illegible] met with opposition in a much more forcible way than has been seen [illegible]. Two of the men were reported to have been taken to the sick bay before they were sent to their homes in the city, and on the street last evening were to be heard remarks which suggested that considerable bad blood had been stirred up by the game.

MR FRANKLIN'S ILLNESS.

Suffered a Hemorrhage, But Is Resting Comfortably, Although in a Weakened Condition.

Mr. Robert S. Franklin, ex-Mayor of the city and a member of the General Assembly, is seriously ill at his residence on Spring street. He was about as usual Saturday afternoon, but had not been feeling well. Late in the afternoon he went to his physician, Dr. A. F. Squire, and upon returning to his home was seized with a sudden illness, which included an extended hemorrhage from an ulcer of the stomach. This left Mr. Franklin in a weakened condition, and he was unconscious for a brief time only. There has been no recurrence of the hemorrhage. He had a restless night, but this morning was more comfortable. His physician says there is a fair chance of recovery.

Judge Robert M. Franklin was not able to be with his father until late yesterday afternoon. Judge and Mrs. Franklin left Saturday afternoon in an automobile to spend Sunday at Mr. and Mrs. Comstock's country place in Warwick, about 20 miles from Saunderstown. A message was sent to them early Saturday evening telling of Mr. Franklin's serious illness, but owing to the inaccessibility of the place from the telegraph station, this did not reach them until 11 o'clock Sunday morning, being then carried in in an automobile. Judge and Mrs. Franklin endeavored to make early connections by trains with Providence, to return to Newport, but were unable to do so, and finally arrived at Saunderstown in time to take the 4 o'clock boat for Jamestown, and thence came to Newport, arriving here at 4 o'clock.

SPEAKER BURCHARD'S PORTRAIT

A Highly Interesting Work by Sidney R. Burleigh on Exhibition in Providence.

Mr. Sidney R. Burleigh's portrait of Speaker Roswell B. Burchard has been placed on exhibition in Providence. The $1,050 commission to paint the portrait for the State House was awarded to Mr. Burleigh some time ago, and the resultant work is highly interesting.

To quote Mr. Burchard's words: "It is a portrait of a representative of Little Compton painted by an artist who was born and brought up in Little Compton, and the environment is Little Compton." Mr. Burleigh has succeeded in embodying the local sentiment desired by the representative from Little Compton, involving several problems of technique handled capably. Mr. Burchard is portrayed seated in a chair in the garden of his home at Little Compton, looking toward the village, which is seen as the background of the portrait. The artist has departed from the conventional portrait in several ways, the figure being seated instead of standing, and the canvas being an oblong. The brush work is broad and vigorous, the hands are a masterly study and the atmospheric effect is admirable. The portrait will be hung in the State House galleries. Messrs. Samuel L. Peck of Warren and George L. Smith of Barrington constituted the committee appointed by the legislature to arrange for the portrait.

ARMY AND NAVY Y. M. C. A. NOTES

The recent success at the army and navy Young Men's Christian Association still continues in interest and attendance, 125 being present last Saturday evening. A number of the men who are rehearsing for the minstrel show which is soon to be given in Newport assisted in the program.

Sunday was a busy day, 160 joining in the song services and 12 attending the Bible Study. Luncheon was provided and served by the women of the First Baptist church. Additional cakes were furnished by Miss Powel and Miss Eleanor Anderson.

The following were elected officers of one of the classes of the H. H. B. C.: W. B. Logsdon, of the Montgomery, president; Anthony Macis, [illegible], [illegible] of the Reina Mercedes, vice president; O. A. Conrade, secretary; F. H. Davis, assistant secretary.

Eighty-two went to the First Baptist church Sunday evening, where they received a hearty welcome.

Next Sunday the H. H. B. C. lunch will be provided by a member of the Woman's Auxiliary.

A LIVELY SATURDAY NIGHT.

Saturday night was a big night on Thames street and vicinity, pleasant weather drew the people out, just as though it was in the midst of summer. To add to the mild excitement, a socialistic street speaker gave an address on Washington square which drew a large crowd, but evidently did not suit the listeners. Two sailors, or a sailor and a marine, had a fight on the Mall which was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators until one of the contestants agreed that he was beaten, when the crowd dispersed and the fight ended without trouble from the police.

The police could not be everywhere on such a busy night, but that their [illegible] was shown by the [illegible] of two other men [illegible] fight, who thought at one time of [illegible] the police force but later thought better of it. The number of [illegible] in town was large.



Taft and Sherman Campaign Banner—Thames Street.

LIEUTENANT EVANS GUILTY.

Son of Rear Admiral to be Reduced 150 Numbers in Rank and Publicly Reprimanded.

Lieutenant Frank T. Evans of battleship Louisiana, son of Rear Admiral Evans, who recently was court-martialed on a charge of absenting himself from his post while officer of the deck, disrespect to his superior officer and intoxication, has been found guilty of the two former charges. Rear Admiral Sperry received the papers while the battleships were at Manila, and has just announced his verdict.

The sentence pronounced provides that Lieutenant Evans shall lose 150 numbers and shall be publicly reprimanded. The commander-in-chief adds that in his opinion the sentence is inadequate, but has approved it in order that Evans shall not entirely escape punishment.

DIFFER BY ONE CENT.

Conductors and Motormen Demand More Pay and Ask for Arbitration.

For some weeks the conductors and motormen of the Old Colony system have been talking of an advance in pay and doing away with the present arrangement whereby beginners receive 20 an hour and are raised gradually until they receive a maximum of 25 cents an hour, when they have had nine years of service. They have agitated for a flat rate of 28 cents an hour, which demand has been met by the company with a proposition to make it 27 cents. This is refused and a committee of arbitration is called for. The Fall River union, of which the local men are a part, voted 99 for arbitration and 23 in favor of allowing matters to stand as they are.

SALES AT EASTON'S POINT.

The trustees of the Newport First Beach Land Company have sold lot 141 on the northerly side of Seascape avenue, with a frontage of 60 feet and containing 6,050 square feet, to J. Forest.

Charles Denblow has bought lot 117 on the southerly side of Reservoir road, containing 6,471 square feet.

Robert Judson has bought lot 218 on the easterly side of Ellery avenue, containing 5,318 square feet.

L. E. Morrill has bought lot 151 on the northerly side of Newport avenue, containing 6,124 square feet.

SUN ECLIPSED BY SMOKE.

Yesterday the weather had a great resemblance to that of Friday and Saturday, being hot and without wind. The sun had a coppery color and there seemed to be a haze in the air, as from forest fires. Today the wind has swung around to the northeast and came out strong about noon. The hazy appearance seemed to increase with the wind, and the sun had a complete eclipse. It was apparently all smoke from forest fires. It was too dry to have any fog mixed with it, but the obscuration was about the same as for a light to medium fog.

Heirs of George Bowen,
COAL
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And see
WHICH
HAZEL
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NOMINATION DAY IN CANADA.

Laurier and Borden Supporters Place Candidates for Parliament.

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick, Oct. 19.—Today was nomination day throughout Canada, and the supporters of both Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier and head of the Liberal party, and R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative opposition, succeeded in placing candidates for members of Parliament in practically all the constituencies. The general elections, which will be held one week from today, will close one of the most bitter campaigns ever fought by the two parties, both of which have made numerous charges of corruption against each other. Throughout the canvassing certain ministers of the cabinet have been accused of grafting and of other serious offences, and prominent members of the Conservative party have been charged with the misuse of private funds. Both Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden have escaped the onslaught, although each has been accused of having undesirable advisers.

According to a speech delivered by Sir Wilfrid last Friday night in Quebec, the veteran statesman, who, from an humble French Canadian country lawyer, rose to be leader of his party when the all-powerful Sir John McDonald was head of the Conservative government, and succeeded in vanquishing Sir John's successor, the Venerable Sir Charles Tupper, 12 years ago, is making his last political fight. In his appeal to the electors of Quebec the premier said: "This is the last fight in which I shall be engaged. All I ask is your supprt to enable me to complete the work I have begun in the last 12 years."

Sir Wilfrid predicted that his government will be sustained by a majority of from 30 to 40. At present it has 66 majority in the House of Commons. The work he referred to is mainly the development of the Northwest, including the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway—a projected trans-continental system now in process of building, and which his opponents claim is more of a political than a practical undertaking.

The Liberal party asks for support on the ground that in 12 years it has transformed Canada from a colony to a nation, and that prosperity has prevailed during its tenure of office.

The opposition, in its appeal, charges that cabinet ministers have been corrupt, that several have had to resign on account of personal shortcomings, and that a large amount of public money has been wasted, especially in the West.

Against these charges the Liberal campaigners have accused several prominent politicians of speculating for personal gain with funds belonging to the Canadian foresters.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was nominated for the House of Commons today in Ottawa, and the Conservative leader, Mr. Borden, in Halifax.

The leader of the Liberal party in New Brunswick was nominated for member from St. John city. A bitter attack was made on Mr. Pugsley by his opponents, who accused him of accepting money from G. S. Mayes, a dredging contractor, who had done work for the government. The minister made a counter charge of blackmail, alleging that Mayes attempted to sell the government a dredge at an excessive price. Before Mr. Pugsley entered the government he was counsel for Mr. Mayes, and the minister of public works asserts that the money he received from Mayes was for professional services. An investigation showed that the money was paid to Mr. Pugsley before he became a cabinet minister.

Although the Liberal party controlled the last Parliament by an overwhelming majority, the last provincial elections have shown generally heavy losses, and existing conditions appear to indicate a close vote next Monday.

AUCTION SALES.

BY Thos. Burlingham, Auctioneer,
AQUIDNECK HALL.

Thursday, Oct. 22, at 10 A. M.,
One Fine Crystal Chandelier,

Odd Bureaus, Furnace, Pipe and Registers, lot Mellen's Frame Awnings, Rugs and Carpets, Rattan Furniture, Heating Stoves, large Tables, one Chickering upright Piano, Brass Beds, Lambrekins, Oak Sideboard, Roll Top Desk, Garden Seats, lot odd Toilet Ware, Chamber Furniture, Tables, one Garden Cart.

Farm Stock at Auction
Thursday, Oct. 22, 1908,
AT 11 A. M.

On the Farm of Antone Sousa, Third Beach road, Middletown, R. I.

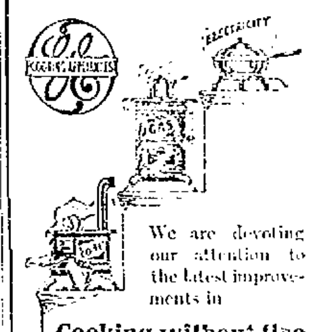
Ten good Cows (two coming in in November and three in December), one Bull, one Horse, one low down Milk Wagon, 12 ton of good Hay, 100 Hens, 11 small Pigs, 3 stacks Corn Fodder, 15 bushels Onions, and 13 Milk Cans and Measures.

Terms cash, at time of sale. If stormy next fair day.

Consignments solicited.

JAMES A. TABER, Auctioneer.

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We are devoting our attention to the latest improvements in
Cooking without fire
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AND WEEKLY NEWS,
Is especially adapted to mailing.

NEW BOOKS.
THE EAGLE BADGE, By Holman [illegible]
LEWIS RAND, By Mary Johnston
WIND IN THE WILLOWS, By Kenneth Grahame
DIVA'S RUBY, By F. Marion Crawford
OVER BEMERTON'S, By E. V. Lucas
LITTLE BROWN JUG AT KILDARE, By Meridith Nicholson
GILBERT NEAL, By Will Harben
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TAILORED SUITS
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For walking, for the matinee, for everyday general wear this suit is proving the most popular of the season
$16.98.
Our lines at
$22.50 and $25
are our centres of perfection.
Little details distinguish a Paris importation from the usual "shoppy" suit. This year there is the "Directoire" cut, the raised waist line, the sheath skirt effect, the high standing and lay-down collars, the patch pocket, the long sleeves, etc. Every garment is made from the latest foreign creations, imported by the makers. The materials and making are truly remarkable. You will find the finest broadcloths, worsteds, herringbones, diagonals and stripes—patterns to please everyone. We also are showing a very beautiful line of dresses in voiles, messelines, taffetas, satins, etc. from
$14.98 to $25.
Our Ladies' and Children's Winter Coats
Are wonders at the price.
(G. W. COUDRAY.)